INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B.1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA
REGD. NO. B. 1065

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

VOL. XXII NO. 292 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

BRITAIN ADMINISTERS SNUB TO U. S.

Viceroy Refuses Permit To Mahatma

BUT GANDHIJI WILL NOT DEFY ORDERS

Constitutional Means To Obtain Permission To Visit Frontier

GANDHI-WILLINGDON CORRESPONDENCE

WARDHAGANJ, December 11.

In releasing the correspondence that took place between the Viceroy, and himself, Gandhiji has issued the following statement:—

"It is unfortunate that Press correspondents have thought fit without reference to the parties thereto to publish garbled reports of the correspondence that has been going on between His Excellency the Viceroy and myself with reference to my contemplated visit to the Frontier Province.

I was pressed by several editors to contradict or confirm the reports.

Warning To The Public

The best thing I could do was to seek His Excellency's permission to publish the correspondence in so far as it has gone. Having just received this permission, I release the correspondence to the Press.

But I would warn the public against thinking that the correspondence is closed and that I am waiting for the first opportunity to court arrest by proceeding to the Frontier in the teeth of His Excellency's advice to the contrary.

No Desire To Offer C. D.

I have no desire to offer Civil Disobedience at the present moment.

My object is as a humble servant of God to meet those on the Frontier who call themselves Servants of God and to know them.

The urge has become all the greater now that their brave leader is under arrest.

But my immediate object cannot be served by defiance of authority.

Therefore, I propose to try all possible constitutional means to obtain the necessary permission.

Will Disarm Suspicion

If suspicion of my motive is the cause of refusal, I shall try to disarm suspicion.

My endeavour is to avoid every occasion for Civil Disobedience of authority, in so far as it is humanly possible to do so.

Counsel Of Patience

I would therefore ask the public in general, and the friends of the Frontier in particular, to hold themselves in patience. They will know in proper time what is to happen finally.

And I would urge the Editors of newspapers to respect my wish that they publish nothing concerning my contemplated visit to the Frontier without authority."

"Here is the correspondence:—

LETTER TO VICEROY

Mahatma Gandhi's letter to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated Wardha, 15th November:—

Dear Friend,

His Excellency has probably seen the public statement I have made of my intention to visit the Frontier Province as soon as possible consistently with my preoccupations. I am likely to be free after the middle of December. My object in wishing to visit the Frontier Province is to be with its people, know them at first hand and to understand how far the teaching of non-violence by Khan Saheb Abdul Gaffar Khan has permeated his followers.

It is also my intention to help them in the development of their village industries. I need hardly say that I have no desire whatsoever to inculcate among the Frontier people the spirit of disobedience (civil or otherwise) of authority.

Though I know that there is no legal bar against my entering the Frontier Province, I have no desire to do anything that may bring me in conflict with the Government. It is my earnest effort to avoid such a conflict, in so far as it is humanly possible.

Will you kindly ascertain His Excellency's wishes in the matter and let me know them?

Yours Sincerely,
M. K. GANDHI.

"NOT DESIRABLE FOR YOU".

The reply from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy to Mahatma Gandhi, dated New Delhi, November 25:—

Dear Mr. Gandhi,

I am desired to communicate to you His Excellency's wishes in regard to your proposed visit to the Frontier Province. His Excellency is glad that you have consulted him in the matter and notes that you have no desire to do anything that may bring you into conflict with the Government. He has discussed the question with the Government of the North-West Frontier Province and with His Council and regrets that he and they are unanimously of opinion that it is not desirable for you to pay a visit to the Frontier Province at the present time. He trusts that you will act in accordance with his wishes.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) E. C. MIEVILLE.

"ONLY RAY OF HOPE"

Mahatma Gandhi's letter to the Private Secretary to His Excel-

(Continued on page 8.)

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO WORKERS

No Courting Of Arrest

KARACHI, Dec. 11.

"Remember, we do not want to court arrest just now. We have to become speechless manual labourers working in villages. Speech making must be reserved for a few in the Assembly, and then too, it must be confined to a few" writes Mahatma Gandhi to doctor Choithram, President, Sind Provincial Congress Committee in reply to letters requesting to send Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan on a tour to Sind.—A. P.

BREEZE IN KARACHI COURT

Passages-At-Arms Between Counsel And Judge

KARACHI, Dec. 11.

A breeze occurred in the Judicial Commissioner's Court this afternoon, when Mr. M. H. Havelivalla, Additional Judicial Commissioner was sitting as the Sessions Judge trying Sulleiman on a charge of the murder of a Hindu merchant. After the jury had returned a unanimos verdict of guilty, the Judge asked the defence counsel whether he had anything to say regarding the sentence.

Just then Mr. D. N. O'Sullivan, ex-M.L.A., the Assistant Public Prosecutor who recently acted as the Additional Judicial Commissioner, got up and said that he had something to say in connection with the sentence.

Judge: Please sit down. I will allow you to have your say.

Mr. O'Sullivan continued standing.

Judge asked Mr. O'Sullivan to sit down, whereupon Mr. O'Sullivan said: "I do not want to be talked to in this way.

Judge: I talk to you as I talk to other pleaders, what is wrong about it?

O'Sullivan: You are rude to me.

Judge: You must withdraw this.

O'Sullivan refused.

The Judge made a memorandum of the incident and again called upon Mr. O'Sullivan to withdraw his remark.

Mr. O'Sullivan: I repeat you were rude to me. What you have recorded is correct.

The judge said that he would consider what action should be taken.

After the respective counsel had addressed the court on the sentence, the judge convicted and sentenced the accused to death.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

WARSHIPS FOR SINGAPORE.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.

It is learned here that only eleven warships are taking part in the Singapore exercises mentioned earlier including one destroyer flotilla instead of two. First flotilla is merely exchanging ships with the eighth which is joining Mediterranean Fleet.

EXPELLED HUNGARIANS.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 11.

Reuter is informed by the Yugoslav authority that most of the Hungarians recently expelled from Yugoslavia will probably be allowed to return in the near future.—Reuter.

HOME RULE FOR FORMOSA?

TOKIO, Dec. 11.

The Minister for Colonies recommended to the Cabinet the grant of home rule to Formosa.—Reuter.

WAR DEBT TANGLE

Chamberlian's Statement

NO PAYMENT IN DEC.

No Useful Purpose In Re-opening Talks

LONDON, Dec. 11.

In the House of Commons Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that Britain would not be paying the December instalment of the American debt.

He said that the United States has sent a note saying that they were fully prepared to discuss through diplomatic channels, any proposal which Britain might submit, and such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the Congress.

Britain replied welcoming the assurance, and recalling their note of last June when it was pointed out that there appeared to be no prospect of usefully renewing the discussions.

The Note says that the considerations governing the June decision still apply. Consequently it would be useless and unwise to initiate any negotiations at present but the Government would continue to watch for any effective opportunity for re-opening the negotiations.—Reuter.

Have You Sent
YOUR ENTRIES
for
Rs. 1,000 PRIZES?
WHAT
ARE THEY
DOING
COMPETITION
CLOSES
TO-MORROW
THE 13th
DO NOT FORGET
TO SEND YOUR
ENTRIES TO-DAY

Subash Bose Has No Reply From Govt. Yet

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

Speculation is rife among all sections of people about the step contemplated by the Government of Bengal regarding Mr. Subash Chandra Bose as the seven days' time mentioned in the notice served on him expires this evening.

Uptil the time of wiring no reply has been received to his application for being allowed to stay till his father's Sradh ceremony.

It is reliably understood that Mr. Subash does not propose to leave for the continent before the Sradh is over.—United Press.

SARAT BOSE'S LEAVE EXTENDED

CALCUTTA, December 11.

It is understod, Government have extended the leave of Mr. Sarat Bose, Regulation III Prisoner, by further seven days.

As regards the representation of Mr. Subhas Bose to Government for extension of his leave allowing him to perform the 'Sardha' ceremony of his father, no reply has been received from the Government up to the time of wiring.

It is believed Government's decision will be known by to-day as the period of his leave expires to-day.—United Press.

"FRONTIER GANDHI" DECLINES DEFENCE

BOMBAY, December 11.

Contrary to expectations, it is understood that at an interview between Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in Jail today, the latter expressed his inability to reconcile himself to the idea of offering defence at his forthcoming trial on Thursday next.

It is understood Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai and K. M. Munshi are trying to persuade him of the advisability of offering defence, but it seems doubtful whether the Khan will accept their advice.—A.P.

PEACE TALKS BREAK DOWN

'Hamal' Contractor Says 'No' To Written Agreement With Workers

There was no change in the situation of the Wadi Bunder Hamal strike on Tuesday. The negotiations with the contractor having broken down on his refusal to enter into a written agreement with the workers, they have resolved to continue the strike. The picketing at the gates of the goods shed was intensified and not a single striker went on work during the day.

About 150 blacklegs were brought by train into the yard at 4'clock in the morning. They demanded wages at the rate of Rs. 2 per day as were paid on Monday They were offered only Rs. 1-8 which they refused to accept and stopped work at 11 o'clock and joined the strikers.

The strikers are determined to hold out till their demands are conceded.

Dr. SATYAPAL'S CASE ADJOURNED

Magistrate Asks For Fresh Bail

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11.

Dr. Satyapal appeared to-day before Mr. F. B. Fool, Additional District Magistrate and was asked to furnish a fresh bail for Rs. 2,000. The case was adjourned till to-morrow morning.

It is understood that Mr. Asaf Ali will defend Mr. Satyapal.—A.P.

Triple Partnership For Separated Burma

BUTLER PAINTS ROSY PROSPECTS

Labour M. P. On Way To Remove Lawlessness In India

Mr. Richard Austin Butler, Under-Secretary for India, spoke at length in defence of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's proposals in regard to the separation of Burma from India, when the House of Commons resumed the India Reforms debate on Tuesday.

Mr. Butler declared that as a result of the new status offered to Burma, she would find a triple partnership which would be in her interests and for her benefit.

Mr. Morgan Jones who initiated the debate, said that the "lawlessness in India" was born out of a sense of political grievance and when the latter was removed there would be peace in the country. Whatever benefits British occupation might have conferred on India, the fact remained that "a bird did not sing sweeter because you gilded bars of its cage."

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The House of Commons was less crowded when the second day's debate initiated by Mr. Morgan Jones who associated himself with the Labour Party in paying tribute to Lord Linlithgow. Mr. Morgan Jones said that judging from the discussion, it was clear that everybody advocated some change. He was convinced that they could not remain as they were as regards Indian. He confessed candidly that it would be foolish to deny that much had been done by the British during their occupation of India, but a bird did not sing sweeter because you gilded the bars of its cage. They could not expect the Indian people to be grateful and satisfied, for it was the essential part of freedom that people should adequately be equipped for self-government in all its manifestations.

TRIBUTE TO I.C.S.

He paid a tribute to the work of the Indian Civil Servants and said that wherever Indians had been called upon to perform the task of government they had done it as well as the White people. There were some thousands of Britishers at the head of the Indian Services, but all over India the people who staffed the Services were Indians. The universities were yearly turning out thousands who were intellectually and academically as well equipped as the most efficient White men we sent to India.

CAUSE OF LAWLESSNESS.

The Labour Party took the view that much of the lawlessness arose not from viciousness or anti-social spirit, but because of the sense of political grievance. If they removed this, much of the lawlessness would pass away. There would remain the residium of terrorism, but he thought that the Provincial Government was best instrument for dealing with it, not Governors.

FUTURE OF BURMA.

Mr. Butler Under Secretary for India, said that he intended to show to-day that the same guiding principles would be applied to the future of Burma as those enunciated by Sir Samuel Hoare in the case of India yesterday. Burma received a great deal of consideration in the discussions of the Select Committee.

He proceeded to review Burma's association with Britain and traced the growth Burma's wealth, trade and status. Her individuality was becoming more and more apparent. He pointed out the extent of Burma's contribution to the Indian revenue and declared that her individuality would become more marked in other directions. There was uniformity of religious outlook which was not found in India. Burma was thus spared of many of India's communal difficulties. Burma had a democratic structure which should augur well for the future of responsible government.

DISTANCE DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Butler remarked that there were no large landlord nor depressed classes. He emphasised the differences arising out of the distances between Burma and India. The Burmese delegates to the Legislative Assembly had done notable work in the last few years, but found it difficult to assimilate themselves to Indian conditions. He paid a tribute to the Burmese delegates to the Select Committee. Without any sort of manoeuvre and with complete frankness they joined all discussions and greatly helped the Committee. They had one of the most valuable British assets—a sense of humour. Their contribution to the Select Committee's discussions was notable and he wished to pay a sincere tribute for the trouble they took to come to Britain. The Select Committee found the delegates all imbued with the same strong wish that Burma should develop her individuality.

Mr. Butler referred to the difference of opinion among the Burmese delegates to the Select Committee over the separation question and said that broadly speaking they almost all favoured separation provided that Burma could have separation on her own terms. The anti-separationists desired to enter the Indian Federation provided that they had the right to secede later. He was sure that the House would agree that such an arrangement would be absolutely impossible. Mr. Butler proceeded to discuss the Select Committee's recommendations for the separation and described the proposed Burma constitution as a form of responsible government subject to certain safeguards and reservations. He emphasised that it would be a unitary constitution.

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

There was one special feature due to the special circumstances of Burma which made it unnecessary to follow the Indian plan, namely, the circumstances which did not justify the founding of a special Reserve Bank. Burma would therefore, continue to be within India's currency system, thus avoiding currency uncertainty and fluctuations. Unfortunately it was found impossible to meet the claims of the various races without separate electorates. During Burma's association with India certain ties had been contracted and no act of separation should be too drastic. Therefore agreements were suggested on trade and immigration, the features of these agreements being that they were conceived for the purpose of avoiding disturbance until it was seen how things worked out and with the idea of not interfering with the independence and future auto-

(Continued on page 8.)

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an ordinary typist, state lowest pay and qualification, etc. No. 3378, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Manager, Accountant and Clerk, Pay Rs. 100, 60 and 40 for the Bombay Branch of Associated Investment Corporation, Limited, (Bankers). Cash investment Rs. 2,000, 1,000 and 500 essential. Apply: Secretary, All-India Hotel, Frere Road, Bombay. (R3371).

Wanted Gujarati Shorthand Typists, salary 50. Gin-Factory Fitters, very urgently. Also Chief-Officer for Municipality Rs. 150—200. Apply with certificates, Royal Service Agency, 369-71 Hornby Road, Wadia Building, 3rd floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. (3376).

Wanted—A few organisers for all districts in India to push the sale of Medicines and Tinctures manufactured by Neo-Chemical Works, Brahmangaon (Dacca), each on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 plus 10 p.c. Commission. Apply to the Manager with -|2|- annas stamps for reply by December. (3373)

Wanted Urgently:—Chief-Officer (Engineer) for Municipality, Gujarati Shorthand-typist, Experienced Mechanical Engineers and Fitters for Gin-factory. Apply Royal Service Agency, 3rd-floor, Wadia Building, Nanabhai Lane Corner, Fort. (3372)

Wanted a Salesman as head of the cloth sales department. Must be fully acquainted with the costing and marketing of fine and fancy sorts. Only those with good previous experience need apply stating terms to Madhowji Dharamsi Mills, Foras Road, Bombay No. 8. (9312).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

27. HOTELS.

Grand Punjab Hotel, 299 Bellasis Road, Telephone 40243. Most up to date. Airy and well furnished Rooms attached bath rooms. Special concession for permanent customers. Rates moderate. (3375).

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

The Royal Homoeo and Dental Institute, Delhi. Please apply for prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of M.B.H. and L.D.Sc. in Homoeopathy and Dentistry respectively (3343).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Ambitious Students are invited to join the Panjab Matriculation guarantee course on or before the 30th of November when the admissions for the same will be closed. Senior Cambridge a passport to all Universities Indian and foreign. Classes for July examinations will commence on the 1st of December. Apply: Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Gentleman will help authors of all sorts of educational books by publishing their works. Apply Box No. 3370, "Bombay Chronicle."

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a capitalist of Rs. 10,000 for an excellent new business. Write to Box No. 3356, "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Wanted Sole Agency for India and Burma for any Indian or Foreign articles by a well organised Firm. Apply Box 3376, "Bombay Chronicle".

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Choicest X'Mas cards, Birthday cards, Children's annuals, Ladies' fashion books, Fancy Stationary, Diaries, Ephemeris, Almanacs, Autographs, Photo Frames. King Company, Book Sellers. Near Central Bank, Bombay. (3378).

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Insist on having "D.D.I.-Gold" Blades for longer lasting edges. Guaranteed fifteen shaves or money back. Sold everywhere (3328)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Earn Rs. 100 monthly by becoming agents for excellent coatings and shirtings. Particulars from West Coast Weaving, Chovva. (Malabar). (3381).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of (a) Bread Horse, Bread Ordinary, Biscuits Limji and Biscuits Dog, (b) Beef, Mutton, etc., and (c) Miscellaneous Bazar Articles shall addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, 1934, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.). All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tender for....."

Forms of Contracts, Specifications, etc. will be supplied on payment of Re. 1/- for each copy.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
D. S. LAUD,
Superintendent,
Municipal Gardens.

Victoria Gardens Office,
Byculla, Bombay,
11-12-1934.

9328

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.,

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A MOIETY in the property at Andheri, advertised to take place on Sunday, the 16th instant, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

BENNETT & CO.

D. MISTRY & Co.

Auction sale of modern dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, Cottage piano, Kezriel harmonium, American Church organ, steel safe, gramophone, cut glassware, crockery, platedware, etc., to-day, 12th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 27, Peddar Road. On view. Auctioneers: D. MISTRY & CO., Tel. No. 22801.

BANK OF BARODA, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs 60,60,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs 30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs 21,50,000

Head Office:—Mandvi, BARODA
BRANCHES:—Ahmedabad, Bombay Surat, Navsari, Karjan, Dabhoi, Mehsana, Patan, Petlad, Port Okha, Kalol, Kadi, Sidhpur, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Dwarka

LONDON AGENTS:—The Eastern Bank, Limited.

Current Accounts:—Fixed, Short, Savings Banks and Savings Bank Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Loans, Overdrafts and Cash Credits. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved Securities.

W. G. GROUNDWATER.
General Manager.

MUSIC CONCERTS

By

KHANSAHEB ABDULKARIM KHAN

Forbes Gujarati Hall
Near Congress House

SATURDAY, 15th Dec., 9 p.m.
SUNDAY, 16th Dec., 4.30 p.m.
Tickets: Rs. 3-6; 2-4; 1-12 & 1-2.
Tickets at Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya,
Princess Street and at the Hall at the time of the concert.

The CARLTON

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

FOR THE LAST TIME IN BOMBAY
MAURICE CHEVALIER
in his greatest triumph!
"SMILING LIEUTENANT"
WITH
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
MIRIAM HOPKINS

NEXT SATURDAY
By Special Request
"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"
The Greatest and Best British Musical Comedy yet Produced
with
NANCY BROWNE
HARRY WELCHMAN
(Plans open).

Highly Appreciated by Cinegoers

CAPITOL SOUND PICTURES' Powerful Production
"FLASHING SWORD"
"A. H. Essa's Direction"
Featuring:
CHONKER, KANTA, S. USMAN
and others.

MOST THRILLING & EXCITING DRAMA

Liked and Loved by all
SEE TO-NIGHT AT
IMPERIAL
Lamington Road.

N. Y. K. LINE

PASSAGE RATES FROM BOMBAY

	SINGLE Cabin	SINGLE Tourist	RETURN Cabin	RETURN Tourist
	£	£	£	£
COLOMBO	7	5	—	—
SINGAPORE	19	12	30	18
HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
SHANGHAI	30	19	50	30
KOBE	35	22	50	30
YOKOHAMA	36	23	50	30

S'FRANCISCO & L'ANGELES
Cabin & 1st dl 409 dl | Cabin T'st & 2nd dl 358 | T'st & dl 255 dl | T'st 208

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER
Cabin Dl 358 | Tourist Dl 204

AROUND-THE-WORLD
BOMBAY-JAPAN-AMERICA-EUROPE-COLOMBO-BOMBAY.
1st £159-10 to 179; Cabin £149-10 to 169
2nd £113, 0 to 119; T'st £103 to 107
Through Rates Bombay/Europe via Far East & America will be quoted on application.

PASSAGE RATES FROM COLOMBO

	1st class	2nd class
Marseilles	£64,61,52	£40,37,35
London	£69,66,57	£44,41,38

Reduced students rates (3rd class) to Marseilles & London, also various other rates will be quoted on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Cox's Building, Hornby Rd., Bombay, Phone No. 22041: Telegrams: "YUSEN"

LEPROSY and LEUCODERMA

Whatever extensive and however long-standing cured absolutely in four weeks. Success guaranteed. Particulars on request KAMLA WORKS (B.C.), PANCHPOTA (Bengal).

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.
DECEMBER 11.
Havana Maru, Ishi, Kobe.
Birk, Ellingson, Rangoos.

DEPARTURES.
DECEMBER 11.
Jalabala, Leich, Tuticorn.

DECEMBER 12.
Bamora, Brown, Busrah.
Tairea, Greese, Durban.

LOADING.
DECEMBER 11.
Steamer President Garfield for New York.
Steamer Warfield for Bedi Bunder.
Steamer Garada for Calcutta.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Tairea:—The B I S N Co.'s mail steamer Tairea, will sail to-day for Durban, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Havana Maru:—The O S K steamer Havana Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo, 2 saloon and 3 deck passengers.

S S Birk:—The Scindia S N Coy.'s steamer Birk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Jalabala:—The Scindia S N Coy.'s steamer Jalabala, sailed yesterday for Tuticorin, with same bottom cargo.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bamora, will saill to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

To Be Opened At Patna On 26th

PATNA, (By Mail.)

The 18th session of the Indian Economic Conference, which will be held at Patna under the auspices of the Patna University from December 26 to 29, will be opened by the Hon'ble Mr. S. A. Aziz, Minister of Education, Bihar and Orissa.

After the addresses of the Hon'ble Mr. Aziz and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khwaja Mohammad Noor, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University and the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Prof. C. N. Vakil, University Professor of Economics, Bombay University, and President-elect of the Conference will deliver his address.

The Conference, which is expected to be a representative one, will be attended by delegates from all the universities in India and papers on subjects of topical interest will be read and discussed. The subject on which the largest number of papers have been received and which is likely to give rise to full discussion from various standpoints is the "Economic Planning for India.. One whole day will be devoted to the discussion of this subject which will, it may be hoped, prove of great value in clarifying the different issues of this important subject. The other subjects selected for discussion are "The Theory of International Trade," "The Indian Census of 1931", "The Economic History of India in the first half of the 19th Century" and the "Rural Indebtedness Legislation in the Different Provinces".

CENTENARY OF MALTHUS

The death centenary of Malthus, which falls on December 29, will be celebrated by the Conference on that day. On the same day, it is expected, that a nucleus of an organisation for the co-operative study of the Population Problems of India will be formed.

The Conference will, among other delegates, be attended by Sir J. C. Coyajee (Andhra University) Prof. V. G. Kale (Poona) Dr. Radha Kamal Mukherji (Lucknow), Dr. P. N. Banerji (Calcutta) and the four ex-Presidents of the Indian Economic Conference.

The Reception Committee of the Conference is making all arrangements for the accommodation etc., of its guests, who will be received from December 25, and the arrangements of the Reception Committee will be available for them until the close of the Christmas week. The Hon'ble Mr. S. A. Aziz and Rai Bahadur R. K. Jalan will be "At Home" to the guests of the Reception Committee on December 27 and 29 respectively.—A. P.

SCOUT J. R. MODY ON WORLD TOUR

Interviewed By Lord Mayor Of Melbourne

Scout Jamshed R. Mody, a Parsi youth, is the first Scout to arrive in Melbourne for the Jumboree at Frankston this month, is representing the Bombay Province, India, and carries letters of introduction from the Mayor of Bombay and the Governor of Bombay.

Scout Mody left Bombay in May 6, and has already done 1,700 miles on his push bike. He was received on his arrival by the Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Councillor A. G. Wales at the Town Hall on November 15 last.

Remember

The First Super Picture of
THE GOLD MOHOR SOUND PICTURES
'TO-DAY'
Will be released on
NEXT SATURDAY
at
ROXY
TALKIES.

Director:—
Mr. CHOWDHARY

Featuring:—
JAL MERCHANT
SHANTA KUMARI,
GULAM MAHOMED,
MOHOMED HADI,
SUDHA BALA, and
BABA VYAS.

A Film
That will Teach
You a lesson
You will never
— Forget. —

KRISHNA
DAILY 2 SHOWS: 6-15 & 10 P.M.
TALKIES (NEW CHARNI RD.)
PRABHAT'S SUPER MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
NOW RUNNING FOR THE 9th WEEK
Amrit Manthan
Featuring:—NALINI TARKHAD & SHANTA APTE.

MAHALAXMI CINETONE'S MAGNIFICENT PICTURE
"RASHK-E-LAILA" WITH ZUBEDA AND BHAI DESA
2nd WEEK DAILY 3 SHOWS: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
MINERVA
TALKIES (LAMINGTON RD.)
Direction:—WESTERN INDIA THEATRES, LIMITED.

SHORTLY COMING! COMING SHORTLY!
Minerva's Next Attraction!
NEW THEATRES, LTD. (CALCUTTA) PRESENTS
Mrs. DURGA KHOTE
THE REIGNING QUEEN OF THE INDIAN SCREEN!
IN
"AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE"
(INQUILAB)
Directed by DEVAKI BOSE.
A New Theatres' NEW INDIA Picture.
With A Big Cast: PRITHVI RAJ, K. C. DEY, NAWAB and MALINA.
WATCH FOR THE OPENING DATE!

FRONTIER GETS LIGHT SHOWERS

POONA, December 11.

The western disturbance has caused a few light showers in North-West Frontier Province and is passing eastwards through the extreme north.

Scattered showers are reported from Upper Burma, Assam, East Bengal and South-east Madras. Chittagong reporting a quarter of an inch and Madras a half.

The night temperature continues to be below normal in Burma.

Forecast:—Scattered showers will occur in North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir and in South Madras.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11-12-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .635 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 73.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 64.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 30.3 degrees 3.6 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 70.2 degrees 1.6 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 57 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 152 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10) 5

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 11-12-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.0deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.26 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.07 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

FREIGHT WAR ENDS IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Dec. 11.

The freight war for the Indian Coastal Trade has come to an end and rebates in freight charges have ceased to be paid in Karachi to shippers.

Though the terms on which the agreement was arrived at, have been kept a secret by the Steam Ship Companies, it is based on the inclusion of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co. in the lists to share in the coastal trade of India along with other companies which are party to the agreement. —United Press.

An Ahmedabad correspondent wires under Tuesday's date:—

An Influential Reception Committee for the Seventh Conference of All-India Varnashram Swaraj Sangh is formed. The Committee meets to-morrow (Wednesday) to fix dates of the Session. An office is opened at Richy Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Those pains again

There is nothing more painful than the torments of the gout, the result of blood poisoning by uric acid. When toxines irritate the deeper layers of the skin they produce dermatoses: eczema, herpes, acne, psoriasis, erythema, sycosis. Arthritism is also the result of an alteration of the blood and everyone knows its numerous manifestations: varicose ulcers, phlebitis, piles, and the dreadful arterio-sclerosis. To overcome those dangerous diseases it is necessary to regenerate the blood. *Richelet's Blood Purifier* is at present the only true blood restorer, Under its powerful influence the pain is alleviated, the skin is cleansed, the veins and arteries become supple again, the sores and ulcers disappear without leaving any traces. *Richelet's Blood Purifier* is the triumph of the scientific medical chemistry of to-day. It always succeeds when others have failed.

RICHELET Laboratories, 6, rue de Belfort, BAYONNE (B.-P.) France. To be had everywhere, or from the sole agents: RICHELET Agency, P. O. Box 657 - Bombay.

Bombay Branch:
COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

Sir Samuel's Word To "Indian Friends"

(Continued from Page 7).

the moderate liberal opinion were able to withstand the Congress.

Viscount Wolmer concluded by appealing to Government not to use their great influence and power, and force on the country something which was plainly against the dictates of commonsense, and which nobody would dream doing in their own private affairs.

Sound Sentiments.

Sir Donald Somervell (Con.) speaking after Col. Wedgwood, replying to the debate on the question of Federation said that Viscount Wolmer's speech had made it clear that the attacks by his associates centred round that part of the Select Committee's proposals which recommended a measure of responsibility at the Centre. He said the phrases of abdication and defeatism would be relevant only if the recommendations were due primarily to the concession to the Indian political sentiments.

That Indians' desire to participate in the management of their own affairs was a sound sentiment which Britain should understand, sympathise and meet to the practical limits was, he thought, accepted by a vast majority, if not by all the members of the House. That the grant of a measure of responsibility in the Centre was desired by Indians holding this sentiment was obvious. The point that he wished to emphasise was that that was not the reason put forward primarily in the forefront of the Select Committee's recommendations.

Plea for Federation.

Sir Donald Somervell continued that their reason was solid and a practical one, and if he dealt with it, is must not be thought that he was seeking to minimise the importance of the other aspects of the question, particularly the importance of understanding and sympathising with the Indian sentiment in regard to the changes to be made. He emphasised, firstly, that they were dealing with an All-India Federation; they were not considering and the Select Committee had not recommended a measure of responsibility in the Centre, but apart from it; secondly, it was of equal importance that the Princes declared their willingness now to enter the All-India Federation, but only if the Federal Government was responsible.

It was the practical desirability of this measure of responsibility which he desired to develop. It was not the sole, but undoubtedly the main reason given by the Select Committee for their proposals.

A glance at the map of India, said Sir Donald Somervell would show why it was so practically desirable.

Indian States.

Sir Donald Somervell proceeded to sketch briefly the growth of the Indian States since 1913 and quoted the Harcourt Butler Report as declaring that the "Economic forces are such that the States in British India must stand or fall together."

He continued that the Select Committee proposal afforded a means of solving the problem of reconciling two India's which has been allowed to grow up, and gave certain instances of the differences of problems which arose under the present system.

He mentioned in this connection that about 12 years ago Government of India had adopted a policy of discriminatory protection which multiplied customs' receipts by tenfold, but the States were not consulted, though they were clearly and rightly affected thereby.

Such instances must obviously lead to a friction and dissatisfaction, and further they might lead to a failure to adopt an economic policy mostly in the interests of India as a whole.

Question of Excise.

Sir Donald Somervell referred also to the question of excise and pointed out if the Government of British India wished to impose an excise duty they were compelled at present to effect the agreements with every single State in which an article concerned was or might be manufactured. He mentioned that it took at least two years to make the necessary arrangements to impose the recent excise duty on the matches. He stressed also the desirability of a Central authority with power to adopt a common policy in such matters as railways and aviation and through waterways. He said as the States and British India developed economically it would become increasingly desirable to have a law common to all India in such matters as Banking and Insurance.

It was due to these and to similar considerations that the Select Committee proposed that the Central Federal authority should be maintained. The practical case for it was overwhelming.

Present Anomalies.

Sir Donald Somervell proceeded to reply to the arguments relating to anomalies of the Federation, and said the anomalies were inherent in the present constitution, and any steps which established the Central authority would remove existing anomalies which were more open to criticism than those under the Federation.

"De Novo" Federation.

Sir Donald Somervell disagreed with (Viscount) Wolmer that the Federation would be simpler if postponed until they gained experience of provincial autonomy, and said, if the present opportunity was lost, and the autonomous provinces developed over a series of years, and a further body of All-Indian Law came into existence uninfluenced by the representatives of the States, the Federation in future would not only be much more difficult but might be impossible.

Sir Donald proceeded to refer to a letter from the Maharaja of Patiala published in London recently, stating that if certain conditions for which States pressed were not embodied in the Report, the States would be free to consider the Federation "de novo."

Sir Donald reminded that the witnesses on behalf of the Chamber gave evidence before the Select Committee, and said that all points then raised were dealt, in the report. He thought that the Maharaja of Patiala's letter was written before seeing the report, and added that the Chamber of Princes was meeting in January. He believed when the Chamber considered the Report it would be struck by the scrupulous regard paid and consideration given to their representations. He was confident that the Princes would approach the report in the same broad and statesmanlike spirit they had had shewn in the previous discussions.

Mr. Winston Churchill intervening asked if Sir Donald Somervell had said that the Maharaja of Patiala had not then read the Report.

Sir Samuel Hoare said he could not have read it.

Sir Donald Somervell pointed out he was referring to the letter of October 28, 1934. Concluding Sir Donald declared there was only one answer to this motion, and he asked the House to give it when the motion was put to division.

The debate then adjourned till to-morrow.

"REFORMS WORKABLE"

Sir Samuel Hoare continuing his speech in the House of Commons said:

"I know perhaps better than most people the weight of the exacting work and the thanklessness of the task that has gone to promoting this scheme. I do not see within any reasonable compass of time any other government, Conservative, Labour and Liberal, giving time trouble and incurring unpopularity in this country of producing another scheme. If my forecast is right, it means that if the bill does not pass this session there will not be any comprehensive Indian bill for many years. I am sure the unavoidable result of such a state of affairs would be to drive the problem of the Indian constitutional reform to the hands of extreme right and extreme left. It will develop into a battle, and the creation of such an atmosphere as well render impossible the reconciliation of difficulties between two nations for many years if not for ever.

Essential Principles.

"Let Indians mark that are they being offered in this scheme three essential principles for which every Indian who has been in consultation with us fought—a provincial autonomy, an All-India Federation, brought about in a comprehensive scheme, not stage by stage, and a scheme which they will find contains in every chapter seeds of future growth. I appeal to my friends in British India to mark these great advances that are not mere paper promises. They are made by Government with a majority behind it, determined to carry the proposals into effect without delay and in the course of session."

Word to Indians.

Sir Samuel added word to friends in Indian States and said: "I am convinced that no form of future Government in India could be complete without the participation of Indian princes and the states. It was the princes who made the offer of a federation four years ago, and it was the British Indians who received the offer in the spirit in which it was made and were glad to think there was a chance of having as part of the Government of India advantages that their position in history, aspirations and traditions that princes could bring.

"I have no reason to suppose the princes in any way altered their position. Neither they, nor I, will be deflected by partisan propaganda. They are free agents. Let them study the report. I believe they will find their rightful claims have been met in letter and spirit, and there is no reason why they should not, without delay, take this great opportunity that may never recur of establishing their rightful position in the central government of India."

Constitutional Reforms.

Sir Samuel Hoare continued that if Britain were weak and her prestige low, he would not be asking for the approval of any changes in India. It was only when country was strong and Government stable that it could offer to make the constitutional reforms. They were being proposed on the merits, not because they have been driven into making the concessions by weakness, timidity and vacillation.

Said Sir Samuel: "We propose them because we believe they are for the better government of India, because we believe they are in full accord with the British traditions; because we believe they will keep India a contented partner with Britain in the Empire; because they have behind them the greatest measure of agreement achieved either in India or Britain for any constitutional proposals; and because nobody, whether British or Indian, proposed a workable alternative.

"We propose them because we believe the differences between Britain and India were not yet irreconcilable, but that if we did not adjust our relations to the modern conditions, these differences will drag us further and further apart. It is in this spirit that I ask the House to pass the resolution.

Not Dreary Pendants.

I believe if they pass it overwhelming majority it will be said that the action of the Imperial Parliament is yet another instance of British wisdom, British foresight and British commonsense. Let it be said of this Parliament as was said of the members of Parliament who more than two centuries ago strengthened so greatly the foundations of the British constitution: 'They were not dreary pedants; they were statesmen accustomed to the management of great affairs. Their plans of reform were not so extensive as those of the law-givers of Cadiz, but what they planned that they effected, and what they effected that they maintained against fiercest critics at home and abroad"

APPEAL TO INDIAN "FRIENDS."

Proceeding to make an appeal to his Indian friends, Sir Samuel Hoare said, during the past three years he had better opportunities of meeting Indians and discussing these questions with them than any previous Secretary of State. He thought that during all these discussions even though "we may not always have agreed, but we were better able to understand each other's difficulties. They took some risk in co-operating with us in London and perhaps in a small way, I took some risk too, in maintaining steadily the path of constitutional reform. Let me as a friend, put the position as I see it. I do not believe it as a choice between the Bill founded on broad lines of the Committee's Report and a more advanced Bill at any near future date.

Move for Liberty.

Mr. Isaac Foot on behalf of the Liberal opposition declared the problem was not a party matter. It was one wherein they looked for co-operation from all parties, and that the Liberals tried to make their contribution. He emphasised the reality of the Indian political aspirations and recalled that the representatives of different groups of the first Round Table Conference were agreed in demanding a self-government. He contested the argument that the demand came only from the literates, and said the movement for liberty was so largely the result of our own teachings and that it should be welcomed.

Hoare Praised.

Mr. Issac Foot paid tribute to the work of Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Linlithgow, and said that Sir S. Hoare certainly was a greater man to-day than when he undertook this great burden some years ago. Those who served on the Select Committee wondered at his resilience of mind and courage with which he carried the burden day after day.

"We were happy to think," said Mr. Foot, "that the responsibility for India rested on such worthy shoulders." (Cheers).

Proceeding Mr. I. Foot said, he believed that if Mr. Churchill were born in India he would have been the leader of the movement for liberty. He served many great offices in the State, but in India he would be condemned year after year to a barren agitation in opposition without the prospect of a share of responsibility in the Government.

Mr. Issac Foot had not the slightest doubt that Mr. Churchill in those circumstances would be the leader, and in that event it was likely that he would be jailed.

Indicating his strong belief in the necessity for co-operaton, Mr. Foot expressed the opinion that there were only three courses open for Britain: abdication, domination or co-operation. The first would not solve the problem and would be the gravest dereliction of duty in Britain's record.

As regards the second, Mr. Foot inquired of the machinery on which domination could be based, since Britain's whole association had been with the consent of the people of India.

Indirect Elections.

He sharply criticised the proposed indirect election to the Federal Legislature and contended that they were not entitled to deprive Indians of something that they enjoyed for 13 or 14 years, unless they showed that it has been improperly used or failed.

The proposal was open to grave objections on other grounds and he did not believe it could be justified. The Liberals felt so strongly that they considered the handing in the amendment to Sir Samuel Hoare's motion, but decided that it was hardly in the spirit of party co-operation, as generally they supported the Report.

The Report represented the body of central opinion, and although there were parts with which he agreed, and others with which he disagreed, there had emerged after four years certain amount of common ground, and he thought it was in the interests of that common ground that they should seek to build a bridge between Britain and India.

Concluding Mr. Foot expressed the hope that the people of India would not be disturbed about the safeguards, and said that he was not prepared to vote for a single safeguard unless he was satisfied that it was for the good of India.

Viscount (Con.) Wolmer said he and his friends could not share Mr. Foot's enthusiasm for the report, not because they doubted the reality and importance of the Indian political movement, but because they believed Government's proposals were not the best way of dealing with the admittedly difficult problem, but would land India and Empire in a host of evils, dangers and disasters, for which the House of Commons must ultimately bear the responsibility.

Viscount Wolmer contended that the machinery which Government were erecting would be practically entirely captured by the Congress, whose objective was exactly the same as de Valera's—drive the British from India.

Giving his reasons for believing that the Congress would dominate the electoral machinery Mr. Wolmer said, firstly, they were the only organised party. In this connection he remarked that he did not believe that after the bill was passed attacking the Government it would be less popular than to-day.

"Secondly," he said, history teaches that the extreme wing always eats up the moderate wing and so Congress will destroy the moderate Liberals.

"Thirdly, in all the elections the Congress candidates will not hesitate to make most of the unscrupulous promises and statements, and they will have the most ignorant electorate in the world.

"We start this constitution knowing it satisfies nobody in India, and it will be used by the Congress to make our position quite impossible."

Maj. E. Cadogan (Con.) explained the extent to which his earlier views were altered, and said he remained a critic of the White Paper, but there was no inconsistency in criticising the White Paper, and being able to subscribe to the White Paper as it now stood. He would not have supported Government if it had

(Continued on page 11.)

SWASTIK

For the GROWTH OF LOVELY HAIR

Genuine food for brain & hair

In five pleasing perfumes:
ROSE, MUSK, SANDAL, LAVENDER and SWEET-PEA

Also PERFUMED and MEDICATED CASTOR OIL for hair.

All SWASTIK HAIR OILS promote the growth of hair—the lovely hair that adds to the feminine charm.

SWASTIK HAIR OILS are free from mineral ingredients, which turn the hair grey.

Swastik Sandal Soap is a luxury soap for bath at economic price.

SWASTIK OIL MILLS, LTD.
27, Bastion Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Grand Opening

OF

PUROHIT

Cosmopolitan Vegetarian Refreshment and Boarding House.

on SUNDAY, the 16th December.

PUROHIT HOTEL

Tel. 26338 BORI BUNDER Bombay.

SPRUE and CONSUMPTION SPECIALIST

Vaidyaraj Jethalal D. Dave

Arrived in Bombay. He is curing Old and Chronic Diseases and is offering Free Consultation and Pulse Examination. He will point out sure remedies for SPRUE, CONSUMPTION, OLD ASTHMA, PILES, DROPSY, FEMALE DISEASES, DIABETES, PARALYSIS and all sorts of Physical Weakness.

Mofussil Patients can Consult through Correspondence.
Consultation Time from 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

See Him at the DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS
No. 389, Opposite Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

EXCELDA

(PORTABLE GRAMOPHONES)

The last word in Portable Gramophones. Camera Shaped, all metal enamelled body, size 11 x 4 x 2 inches, weighing only 4lbs.

Most convenient and handy, will be readily welcomed by Tourists. Motorists, Garden and Picnic Parties.

Smallest in size, equals largest of its kinds in performance.

The latest triumph of Gramophone Industries, unequalled in tone and quality.

Plays 10 and 12 inches records with one winding.

Price Rs. 30.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

Bombay Phono & General Agency,
518-20-22, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address: PRIMAPHONE. Telephone No. 23458.

India Must Be Free With Dignity

CONGRESS MUST HAVE SWADESHI CONSTITUTION. SAYS MR. SRINIVASAN

Mr. Srinivasan in the course of opening the Youths Congress at Madras said that "the main purpose of this Conference is to consider and pass judgment on the scheme of constitutional Reforms, envisaged in the Joint Committee's Report. This Report has been before us for three weeks past. During this period it has come in for a degree of criticism from all quarters, the like of which I have not seen in my life-time. It would be idle to dismiss criticism so widely expressed as hasty or ill-judged; especially so when it cannot be denied that the Report keeps the frame-work of the White Paper in tact; any additions and alterations that have been made, not even the most confirmed optimist can claim to be in the direction of liberalising the original proposals. Therefore; all that has been said by way of criticism of the White Paper stands; and stands vindicated when one sees the direction and purpose of the changes since introduced.

"Yet, we are asked to study the Report carefully and are cautioned against hasty judgment; to help the process of right understanding, copies of the summary of the Report have been provided free to all Government employees with instructions to educate the public into a right appreciation of the Reforms in store for them. We have heard of Aman Sabhas in the past formed under official auspices to sing hallelujahs to the powers that be; apparently even that amount of support is not to be looked for this time; and so the entire work of propaganda has had to be entrusted to pucca official hands.

"Starting with the Simon Commission, the Reform Scheme travelled the round of several Conferences, and after a prolonged period of gestation in the Parliamentary Committee, has now emerged as a misshapen monstrosity which the Round Tablers, hand-picked by Government, shrink to touch.

"I have read the Report carefully, and the impression that has been left on me may be visualised with an illustration that suggests itself to me. Imagine a railway train, drawn up to take us to Swaraj; and suppose you find it occupied by Princes in the Saloon, by Britishers in the First Class; Conservative interests in the Second Class, and common people like you and me crowding the third class. That would give you a measure of the transfer of power under the New Constitution. The third class passenger, as in the Indian Railway; has; of course, the pleasure of paying for luxuries he can neither afford nor share.

"This Report is not intended to confer Dominion Status on India. You will not find that word mentioned anywhere in that Report. That word has gathered implications in recent years which Britain cannot afford to apply to India.

"The Provincial Autonomy that you will have under the new Scheme may be more correctly described as Provincial Autocracy.

MOCK-CONSTITUTION

"I do not wonder that these Reforms please nobody in this country; they won't have it if they can help it; but let me tell you they are going to have it because they can't help it. You may reject it in thought; but you cannot reject it in action. If you had the power to boycott the New Constitution effectively, let me tell you, you would not have got this mock-Constitution at all. It is because we are weak and divided, because we lack faith and trust in each other, that we have come to this pass.

MUST HAVE CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

"The Congress for the last fifteen years, under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi, has placed before the public a constructive programme; I do not subscribe to the extravaganzas claimed by a few enthusiastis for parts of it, but I subscribe wholeheartedly to the principle that, silent and solid; unassuming and unostentatious work, is necessary to establish contact with the masses of our countrymen, to gain their confidence and gather their support for the common cause.

"To men, who have been weaned on a diet of frenzied phrasing and have learnt to live on the emotions of the hour, the prospect of steady and systematic work may not be alluring, but until and unless that is done the identity that comes of common endeavours made and common perils, shared, can never be established.

"I would therefore urge my young friends to seek and establish contact with the people round and about them, raise them to a higher life and tune them to a nobler purpose: if the will to do so is only forthcoming, the way to do it will be easy to discover.

"As far as the immediate purpose of this Conference is concerned, reject the reforms by all means, if that will satisfy your amour propre, but don't imagine that with that you have done your duty and may rest content. Your rejection is meaningless unless you proceed to develop sanctions to make the rejection real and purposeful; and the only way to do it is work—work with the people, work among the people, work for the people. That is what the Indian National Congress stands for to-day; join it and carry its message of Service and Sacrifice right through the country

Dr. ARUNDALE'S ADDRESS

Dr. Arundale in the course of his address said:

As I look back upon the years which have passed since 1915 when, for the first time, the Bombay session of the Indian National Congress definitely formulated Home Rule as its supreme objective, I wonder if in the close on 20 years which have elapsed we have gone far on the road

To-day, if we are to believe many critics of the Select Committee's Report; we are on the whole in a condition of receding We have an increase of voting power, but a decrease of almost everything else, or rather so great an increase in permutations and combinations of safeguards that one almost seems to be able to look forward to the time when the safeguards will have nothing left to guard.

Still, a Constitution with so many safeguards that it ends in constituting itself into a condition of inertia must surely be a . . . . . triumph of modern civilisation at which the world of the future will wonder.

To those who defend, or who perhaps extol the safeguards we reply in the Latin proverb—"Quis custodiet ipsos custodes"? the phrase means in effect that it is all very well to talk of safeguards, but how are we going to safeguard the safeguards?

It has been ruthlessly condemned both in India and in Britain by all who are free to say what they like without thought of voters, of superior authorities, or of place or position.

My point is that if India is to renew in the near future that historic greatness which made her the most splendid country the world as ever known; if India is to be Indian—a Swadeshi and not a Videshi India, if India is to give to the world her own unalloyed genius, her own pure Indian way, she must build her new constitution, not in the light of foreign wisdom however admirable such wisdom may be for those . . . . . whom it is natural, but in the light of her own past constitutional greatness and efficiency.

After all these 20 years of so-called struggle the world does not yet know what India wants, save in the vague words Home Rule. India should cease to "want" Home Rule. She should begin to "fashion" it, and the beginning of the fashioning lies in stating with all possible precision, what Home Rule is in Indian terms.

HAVE AN INDIAN CONSTITUTION

I ask the Indian National Congress to take up this work to appoint a drafting committee whose terms of reference shall be to frame a comprehensive constitution which is out and out Swadeshi.

I ask the Indian National Congress in due course to hold a special session to deal with the draft constitution and the draft constitution alone.

I ask the Indian National Congress to organise an all-India campaign to marshall Indian public, both behind the urgent need for an Indian Constitution, and later on behind the draft constitution when the Congress passes it.

When Britain and the rest of the world learns that India knows her own Swadeshi mind and means her own Swadeshi business, there will be a sigh of relief, and a gathering of world-wide opinion round her as she seeks to stand erect—equal and free among the nations of the world.

STIR THE OLD GENERATIONS

Britain is liberty-loving. The nations of the world, at all events for the most part, are liberty-loving. And they like to see another nation loving her own liberty in no uncertain terms or actions, neither waiting on another country's pleasure nor dependent upon another country's politics And you, young citizens and, I hope; patriots: you can help. You can stir the older generation to work along these lines of emphatic constructive patriotism You can help to create, and maintain in one-pointed strength, Indian public opinion to insist that these things shall be done.

Patriotism consists in fighting for one's country's rights not only as a duty to one's own Motherland, but no less as a duty to all other lands as well. The British patriot fights for Britain's rights not merely for Britain's sake, but for the world's sake. And the true British patriot will fight for India's rights as much for the sake of India. So will the Indian patriot fight for India, as much for Britain's uplift as for his own country's freedom.

You who have in your hearts, in your very life's blood; India's great traditions, lift from the political field those evils of hatred, of sense of racial superiority; of might as the ultimate arbiter of right, of the idea of God-given trusteeship, of contempt for alien habits and customs and creeds, all of which lead so quickly to violence and keep the world standing so dangerously on the threshold of war.

INDIA MUST LIVE WITH DIGNITY

India must be free, but she must be free with dignity: with goodwill; in the power of peace and brotherhood and not in devastation of bloodshed and hate.

India's power and India's certainty of achievement lie not in non-co-operation—the antechamber of violence, still less in violence itself—the negation of India's honour and India's soul, but in a clear and emphatic pronouncement as to what shall be the spirit and body of her future Government. Marshalled behind such pronouncement must be arrayed Indian public opinion—not in any spirit of hatred, not in any spirit of violence, but in a spirit of calm and peaceful determination which shall show the world, that Peace has victories which war can never achieve. Indeed war can never gain a real victory—at most a fleeting subjugation to might. War settles nothing. It only deadens differences for a brief while.

The West has bowed down before the tyranny of violence and her suffering is not yet at an end. Let India bow down before the might of peace and she shall enter into her rightful and long overdue heritage of happiness and prosperity.

Mr. Premchand (sitting third from left) the well-known Hindi writer, addressed a meeting at Matunga on Sunday on the occasion of the inauguration of the Hindi Prachar Week.

Miss Avabai Dorabji Mehta, a 21-year-old Parsee girl from Ceylon, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn last month.

TARLETON RETAINS FEATHERWEIGHT TITLE

Liverpool Boxer Wins Lonsdale Belt Outright

LONDON, December 10.

At the Wembley Sports Arena, the British Featherweight Boxing Championship Holder Nel Tarleton (Liverpool) outpointed Dave Crowley (London) in a fifteen round bout, and thus made the Lonsdale Belt his own property.—Reuter.

MR. THAKKAR'S HARIJAN TOUR IN KATHIAWAR

Jubilee Celebrations And The People

(From A Special Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 9.

The evil of untouchability is more rampant in Kathiawar than in many other provinces, but it has been gradually diminishing during the last 15 years, thanks to the efforts of Mahatmaji. After the last Civil Disobedience campaign and particularly after Mahatmaji's historical fast at Yeravda the anti-untouchability movement has found good support in Kathiawar. A branch affiliated to the Harijan Sevak Sangh has been established and under its auspices and guidance constant activities are being carried on in the direction of education and unrestricted use of wells and public places by the Harijans.

After Mahatmaji's last visit to this province during his country-wide Harijan Tour this movement has gathered much strength. At the time of the visit the people of Kathiawar contributed nearly thirty-three thousand rupees to Mahatmaji's Harijan Uplift Fund, which was a sum much larger than the quota of 25,000 allotted to Kathiawar.

The caste Hindus who insisted upon the ex-communication of such persons of their communities as sat along with the Harijans at the time of the Kathiawar Political Conference held at Bhavnagar in 1925 under Mahatmaji's presidentship were themselves found freely mixing with the Harijans and attending meetings and processions along with them during Mahatmaji's last tour. All this goes to prove that untouchability is rapidly disappearing from Kathiawar.

Mahatmaji was unable to visit more than a few places during his tour as he was hard pressed for time. To make up for this loss to Kathiawar, Sjt Amritlal Thakkar, better known as Thakkar Bapa, Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, is now touring over Kathiawar with a nearly five weeks' extensive programme. He has been getting very cordial reception and support from people of all places that he has been visiting. He pays prolonged visits to Harijan quarters at all places and listens to their grievances and troubles, making notes of their needs and then doing the best that he can to meet with them. Besides, he meets caste Hindus, Sanatanis, public leaders and State officials and discussing Harijan problems with them, teaches them their duties towards their backward brethren. It can be said with confidence that Thakkar Bapa's tour will go a great way in helping the total abolition of untouchability from Kathiawar.

BARWALA SUBJECTS AND LIMBDI'S JUBILEE.

The Barwala Chowisi in the Dhandhuka Taluq of the Ahmedabad District is a place of historical importance connected with the name of Ghelasha, the famous Bania soldier-statesman of Kathiawar. This Chowisi, by some arrangement of old pays its revenue to the State of Limbdi. Preparations are being made for the Jubilee Celebration of the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi. Efforts were sought to be made to persuade the people of Barwala contribute to the Jubilee fund. But the leaders of the Mahajan have passed a resolution in a public meeting showing their resentment towards the efforts for the fund collection.

BAN ON "ROSHANI."

The Limbdi State has prohibited the entry of Kathiawar's only national newspaper, the "Roshani," published from Ranpur. But, the Barwala Chowisi being free from the jurisdiction of Limbdi, the ban does not apply to that part and yet, information has been received to the effect that many subscribers in Barwala do not get their copies of the "Roshani" from the post office. It is expected that the Postal department would soon publish a satisfactory explanation of this alleged grievance.

SUCCESSFUL NON-CO-OPERATION.

The total number of States in this province is about eighty. Some of these are mere estates with a very meagre revenue and only a village or two as their possession. One such State of the name of Vithalgad in the neighbourhood of Viramgam. The people had been suffering under unbearable taxation for a long time and the frequent appeals made to the Agency by certain individuals had not received any hearing from that quarter. Ultimately the subjects of the State resorted to non-co-operation. The Durbar was at last forced to seek help from the Agency and the Agency compelled him to effect the desired changes in the administration at the hands of a Karbhari to be nominated by them.

LETTER TO MAHARAJA OF GONDAL.

The Maharaja of Gondal having completed half a century of his rule his Golden Jubilee is being celebrated. A special feature of this Jubilee is a book of appreciation of the Maharaja's life and work, specially published at the occasion. This book is written by the well-known author, St. Nihal Singh. But the people of the State have started a society of the name of the Gondal Praja Samiti and this institution has published a book in both English and Gujarati giving the other side of the picture.

Before the publication of the said book, the Secretary of the Kathiawar Youth League who is in close contact with the Gondal Praja Samiti wrote a letter to the Maharaja giving in it details of the contents of the intended publication and requesting him to suggest corrections if any wherever required, so that no one may have any reason to say at any time that the book contained anything but facts. It is not known whether the Maharaja made any reply to the letter.

WADHWAN'S MINOR THAKOR.

Shortly after the death of the Thakor of Wadhwan, the question of sending his successor to England for education has been raised. The authorities concerned want him to be educated in England, while the people of Wadhwan desire that their future ruler should receive proper education at home under efficient tutors. Very recently the people expressed their opposition to the move being made for sending the minor Thakor to England in a public meeting held under the presidentship of Sjt Manlal Kothari, Kathiawar's well-known public worker. It remains now to be seen how much weight the Agency officers would give to public opinion.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN

The very mean and inhuman profession of kidnapping young women of lower castes of this province and selling them in Gujarat is developing fast in Kathiawar. People connected with this profession have their camps regularly established at various places and they are constantly on the look out for distressed women just like the hunter always moving about in search of his prey. It is high time now that the authorities concerned concentrated their attention towards the uprooting of this immoral traffic.

MENACE OF SOWCARS

Bengal Bill To Protect Labour From Harassment

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

In the Bengal Legislative Council the Finance Member introduced the Bengal Workmen's Protection Bill, which was referred to a Select Committee. The object of the Bill is to prevent the besetting of industrial establishments such as Mines, Docks, Wharfs, Jetties, Railway stations, etc., by professional money-lenders for purposes of recovering their dues as the first charge on the wages of workmen employed therein.

The punishment for such money lenders found loitering at or near such establishments will be 6 months' imprisonment with fine.

Several official Bills also were passed.—United Press.

SUICIDES ON INCREASE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

Replying to a question in the Bengal Legislative Council today, Mr. Reid, the Home Member stated that the total number of cases of suicide in the Bengal Districts in 1933 was 3,529 against 3,443 in 1932. The corresponding numbers in Calcutta were 109 and 123.

To a question as to how many of these were due to unemployment, starvation and other causes, the Home Member replied that Government had not information.—United Press.

CHARTER OF AUTOCRACY

Indian States' People Will Refuse To Work The New Constitution, Says Mr. M. Trivedi

Mr. Manishanker Trivedi, General Secretary of The Indian States Peoples Conference has issued the following statement to the press:—

Sir Samuel Hoare in his recent parliamentary speech reiterates the claim of the British Statesmen that British people have preached democracy to Indians for a century and a half. He intends to convey to the world that the new constitution proposed in the Joint Parliamentary Committee report is a practical demonstration of those preachings.

The proposals embodied in the Joint Parliamentary Committee make it doubtful whether Indian people are receiving a gift of democratic ideas from the British people or whether British Statesmen are learning their lessons in autocracy at the feet of our Indian Princes.

The central idea of the new constitution is Federation.

VOTE FOR AUTOCRACY.

The report states that Parliament should not recommend what constitution should prevail in the various Indian States, although they also are to be the federating units of the said Federation. Parliament is aware that a system of personal rule prevails in the States. Thus British people will indirectly vote for the continuance of the present autocracy in the States.

Parliament will similarly not be concerned with the fact that even elementary rights of citizenship are denied to the eighty five million of states people who will theoritically be named as citizens of the said Federation.

The report however makes it necessity that representatives from the federating States for the Legislatures will all be nominated by the Princes. This will be a direct vote by the Mother of Parliaments in favour of perpetuating the system of personal rule in the States.

In return for this charter of autocracy, the Princes have to pay a heavy price.

The paramountcy relations outside the Federal sphere which were hitherto to exercised by the Governor General in Council will henceforth be exercised through the Viceroy as the sole representative of the British Crown. Of course, the powers of paramountcy will for ever remain undefined and uncodified. The Princes think that this revision of paramountcy will protect them from the growing tide of Indian democracy, but they fail to realise that the uncontrolled exercise of the paramountcy rights by the Viceroy will result in turning them as a solid official bloc always under obligation to safeguard British interests.

VOICE OF PEOPLE MUST COUNT

The people of Indian States have already refused and will always refuse to accept a constitution which is deliberately designed to stifle the progress of democracy in India. As the late revered Pandit Motilal Nehru once most emphatically wrote in his memorable letter to Sir Leslie Scott "It is the voice of eighty million of States People that will count in the end." I hope the ministers and representatives of the Indian princes who are meeting in Bombay to-day will take note of this fact if they wish to guide our Princes rightly.

GOVT.'S VIEWS ON J. P. C. REPORT

Despatch Covering 8,000 Words Will Soon Be Cabled To London

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11.

I understand that the Government of India's despatch on the J. P. C. report is now ready and that it was finally considered at yesterday's meeting of the Executive Council of the Viceroy. The despatch will be immediately cabled to London.

It may cover 8,000 words and will aim not so much at discussion of policy as at a critical examination from the administrative point of view of various aspects of the proposals made by the J. P. C.

It is said that the Viceroy threw weight in favour of making as few criticisms of the report as possible so that the scheme's progress may not be hampered by further criticisms at this stage. However the Government of India had to express its views on the Report and its despatch has been prepared very expeditiously and was made possible by very hard labour of the Executive Council and by the most efficent advice of the Reforms Commissioner Mr. Lewis.

The Government of India is not expected to touch the fundamental points of policy especially in view the fact that it would only mean reiteration of views previously expressed to but ignored by the Secretary of State.

DIRECT ELECTIONS.

For instance the Government of India has been always most emphatic in backing direct election to the Assembly but its view has been ignored. Otherwise too Sir Samuel Hoare is said to have always ridden a high horse so far as policy is concerned but when he lays down a policy he depends on the Government of India to help him with suggestions regarding making the scheme workable. In this latter regard most of the achievement in London is attributable to the advice received from India.

According to reports received here the Government of India Bill will be introduced in Parliament almost on the day the Assembly meets in Delhi so that before the Assembly discusses the J. P. C. Report, it may know the actual provisions of the Bill and see how far the Report is being given statutory basis and in what form.

It is said that the actual language of the law would make some difference in matter.

PRINCES' CHAMBER MEETING.

The Chamber of Princes would also be meeting at the same time and would no doubt consider the J. P. C. Report. Beside congratulating the King Emperor on his celebration on the Silver Jubilee and probably. Re-electing the Maharaja of Patiala as Chancellor. The Viceroy on his return from Calcutta will have informal talks with some Princes before the Chamber meets.

ADDITIONAL RACES FOR SATURDAY

The following are the entries for the two additional races to be run on Saturday December 15.

THE DALBY PLATE.

Distance, 6 Furlongs:

Mr Gem's Alesia II.
Mr A Lookmanji's Marten Orb.
Mr Roman's Chapel.
Mr M R Patel's Love Parade.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Raja.
Mr Moosa J Mahomed's Hooray.
H H Maharaja of Idar's Clendennen and Ascalon.
Brigadier R C R Hill' Uptojinks.
Mr Diamond's Dunedin.
Mr S B Todiwalla's Forecat.
Col R L Vance's Zita.
Mr T D Gove's Sassaby.
Mr E S Godfrey's Clairette.
Mr E D Pandole's Naidor.
Mr Kelso's Magnitude.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Irish Right.
Mr W Evans' Galactic.
Mr John Yorke's Sly Abbot.
Mr Eve's Quick Image, Running Sea and Aura.
Mr K Naziruddin's Dilectus.

THE EUPHRATES HANDICAP

Distance, 1 1/4 Miles:

Mr A C Ardeshir's Shogat Aziz and Buick.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Talwihin.
Mr M Dhalia's Asian Beg.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Tamim.
H H Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Virkumar.
Mr Sion F Nessim's Mal Allah.
Mr M C Patel's Happy King.
Mr D D Ghista's Bulbul Hazar.
Mr A H Hedeshizada's Goolab.
Mr H M Mahomed's Vita.
Mr Saleh Moosa's Jinanar.
Mr Syed Esmail's Tennyson.
Mr M Nusserwanjee's Saint Fortunat.
Mr Arnold's Mumrih.

VICEROY REACHES CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

The Viceroy arrived this afternoon by Aeroplane from Delhi and drove to the Viceroy's House at Alipore.—United Press.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Sud 6, 1991.
Muslim: Ramzan 4, 1353.
Parsi: Tir 7, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h. 2m.
Sunset: 6h. 3m
High Water: 3-52, 16-09
Low Water: 10-21, 21-52
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, December 13.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Scientific Exhibition to be opened by Mr. R. D. Bell, Royal Institute of Science, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 15.

S. S. 'Carthage' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Fifth Day of Winter meeting.

B. S. D. LOCAL SELF-GOVT. C. C. SOCIETY, LTD.

"A Special General Meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Wednesday) in the premises of the Marathi School No. I Opposite Bandra Town Hall at 6-15 p.m. to consider Secretary's resignation and a requisition signed by Mr. Fanse and others, etc.

SOUTH INDIAN WELFARE SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the South Indians' Welfare Society (Bombay-16) sports for school children will be held on the grounds of the Dadar Hindu Gymkhana, Shivaji Park on the 6th January, 1935.

Entries close on Saturday, the 22nd inst at 5 p.m. All entries must be sent to: The Secretary, Sports Committee, Wadke House, Lady Hardinge Road, Bombay 16.

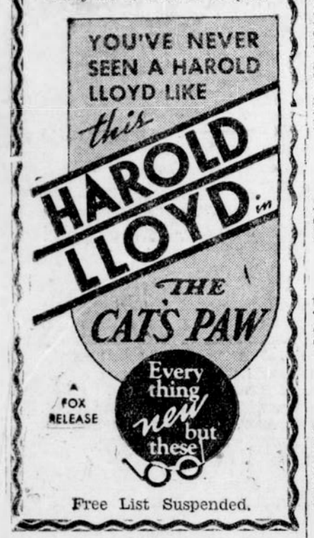
BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

A Clinical Meeting will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Buildings, French Bridge, Chowpatty to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.), when the discussion on "Appendicitis" will be resumed.

MR. G. G. MORARJI'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji will deliver an address on "The Impressions of his World Tour" to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at the Hall of the Indian Merchants Chamber. Mr. L. R. Tairsee will preside.

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



Free List Suspended.

THE REGAL
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CONTINUED 2ND WEEK.

DAILY AMUSEMENT

REGAL—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Cat's Paw". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"She Loves Me Not." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Rashk-e-Laila". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Piya Piyare" Time as usual.
WEST END—"Nadira". Time as usual.
CARLTON—"The Smilin' Lieutenant" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Last Gentleman". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Neki-ka-Taj". Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Nana and La Cucaracha, Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9 p.m.
EDWARD—"Puran Bhakt". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Great Defender". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

WEDNESDAY, December 12.

12-0 noon Time Signal Indian Programme. A Selection of Gujarathi Programme. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates European Lunch Time Music. A Joint Recital. Jesse Crawford, Cinema Organ. Richard Crooks, Tenor. (H. M. V. Records.) 2-0 p.m. Close Down. 5-0 p.m. Ladies' Hour. Talk by Beth 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema. Indian Programme. 6-30 p.m. Instrumental Solos G. P. Soman, Dilruba, 7-0 p.m. Shirali, Flute. 7-30 p.m. Madhavlal, Sitar 8-0 p.m. Interval. European Programme. 8-30 p.m. Empire Relay. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-20 p.m. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-30 p.m. Musical Interlude. 9-40 p.m. Poetry Reading. By Miss M. H. Cleary, L.R.A.M., A.L., A.M., (Elocution and Dramatic Art) "Poems of Bird". 10-0 p.m. "General Motors" Concert Jos Ghislery and his Concert Orchestra. 11-30 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

WEDNESDAY, December 12.

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Trocadero Cinema Orchestra, directed by Alfred van Dam. Relayed from the Troxy Cinema, London. 8-30 p.m. Kathleen Fenton (Pianoforte). 8-45 p.m. Oxford v. Cambridge. Interval summary and running commentary by George F. Allison on second half of the Inter-Varsity Association Football Match. Relayed from the Arsenal Football Ground, Highbury. 9-35 p.m. Talk: "Under Big Ben." Mr. Howard Marshall 9-50 p.m. Interlude 10-00 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. The John MacArthur Quinet, directed by John MacArthur. 10-45 p.m. Dance Music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

THE BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Third Quarterly Meeting of the Association will be held in its Office (Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort) to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. "Naldira" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 13th instant.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Karma" will be the subject of a short talk to be followed by Questions and Answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m.

INDIAN LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

A meeting of the Union will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Office of the League of Nations (Indian Bureau) Esplanade Road Bombay.

Mr. N. M. Joshi M.L.A. will speak on "India and the International Labour Organisation."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Professor S. G. Beri will meet his students in The World Economic Problems on Wednesday, the 12th Dec. 1934 at 6-30 p.m. in the South Wing University Buildings.

DAYABHAI FOR CORPORATION

Sjt. Dayabhai Patel is standing as a candidate in the ensuing Municipal Elections, from the D Ward.

MR. DONDE'S CANDIDATURE

Mr. M. V. Donde, Principal, Gokhale Education Society's R. M. Bhatt High School announces his candidature from "F" Ward for the Corporation.

DR. VORA FROM "B" WARD

Dr. Jethalal Vanmalidas Vora, an old Corporator and the President of the Mandir District Congress Committee is a candidate in the ensuing Municipal Election from Mandvi (B) Ward.

PASS FOUND.

A B. B. and C. I. Pass bearing the name of B. N. Antani, ending December 11, 34 has been found.

The owner of the pass can recover the same from the Secretary to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" between 2 and 5 p.m.

Special Features Of Bombay Primary Schools

Mrs. Tyabji Describes Corporation's Work In Education

PROGRESS IN A DECADE

"Educating the City's Children" was the subject of a speech delivered by Mrs. Kadija Shuffi Tyabji, Chairman of the Schools Committee, at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Tuesday.

In the course of her speech Mrs. Tyabji said that there were at present in the city of Bombay, about 350 Municipal Schools and branch-classes educating about 67,000 children. In the 178 private schools aided by the Municipality there were about 19,000 more. Thus, the total number of children attending primary schools in the city was about 86,000.

COST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Bombay Municipality spent, in the year 1933-34, continued Mrs. Tyabji, for primary education in the city, about 32.6 lakhs of rupees out of which about 7.1 lakhs were contributed by Government as grants-in-aid. The percentage of expenditure on primary education to the total revenue came to about 8 in the case of the Bombay Municipality.

Proceeding Mrs. Tyabji said that the City had been quite ahead of the Presidency as far as the progress of primary education was concerned, both in the number of pupils and in the liberality of expenditure.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Continuing Mrs. Tyabji said:—"Coming to the instruction side of the work in the Bombay Primary Schools, some special features are worth noting. Besides the usual primary school subjects, which are taught in all the primary schools of the Presidency, the Bombay Municipality Schools teach, on a fairly large scale, special subjects, for which purpose a staff of about 158 special teachers is maintained. The special subjects taught are, vocational subjects, physical training, sewing, music, English and the teaching of the Koran and Gujrati in schools for the Muslim children.

"The Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides movement have made good strides in the Municipal Schools, the Scouts and cubs, numbering about 3,600 and the Girl Guides and Blue Birds about 1,600. There are about 145 Scout masters and 100 Girl Guides.

CHILD CLINIC.

"The medical inspection of school children has been a special feature of the Municipal Schools for many years. Recently, the inspection work is followed up by treatment of affected children in a special children's clinic at the K. E. M. Hospital. Last year, more than 2,000 children were treated at the clinic. Besides, about 700 more were treated in a Dental Clinic which moves from school to school under a part-time Dental Surgeon.

"Care of the health of the school child is of utmost importance in any scheme of education and I am glad that the Schools Committee has been able to do something in this direction. I wish it could extend this benefit to a larger section of our children most of whom come from poor homes where the parents cannot afford to take proper care of their children's health."

LABOUR FIRST.

"The Municipality has introduced compulsory primary education in 'F' and 'G' Wards of the city. These wards were chosen because it was felt that the labour population of the City which is concentrated in these wards deserved to be first looked after."

The speaker further said that owing to financial stringency through which the Corporation had been passing during the last four or five years and also owing to the scanty prospect of a substantial financial recovery in the near future, there was very little hope of expansion of primary education, unless measures were adopted to secure such expansion without depending upon our getting more and more funds every year for that purpose.

A DECADE OF PROGRESS.

"During the last decade," Mrs. Tyabji added, "there has been a wide awakening amongst the citizens of Bombay for primary education as will be seen from the fact that although the population of the city has remained stationery, the number of pupils in Municipal primary schools has risen from 40,000 in 1923-24 to 67,000 in 1933-34, giving an average increase of 2,700 pupils a year. There is every hope that if this rate of expansion continues unrestricted and the Committee is able to make provision for the expected expansion within the next decade, Bombay will have the proud privilege of having almost all children of school going age in the city in its schools."

INTEREST IN GOAN INSTITUTIONS

Governor-General Of Portuguese India Has A Busy Time In Bombay

(From A Correspondent.)

General Craveiro Lopes, and Madame Craveiro Lopes returned on Tuesday the visit of Lord and Lady Brabourne. General Craveiro and Madame Lopes were given an official reception at the Victoria Terminus, where they were received by several high officials, Consul-General for Portugal, Vice-Consul, Vicar-General and many prominent Goans representing several Goan institutions, like the Hindu Association, Emigration Committee, Goan Union, Clubs, etc.

After inspecting the Guard of Honour, General and Madame Craveiro drove to Government House where they were the guests of the Governor.

In the evening, General Craveiro Lopes received the Emigration Committee, the Consul-General, Vice-Consul and the Manager of Banco Nacional Ultramarino.

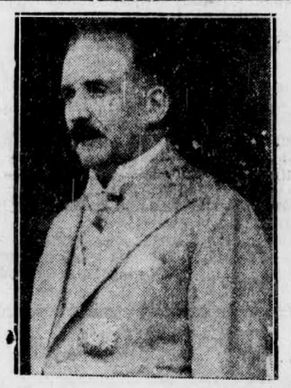
Mr. A. S. Colaco, President of the Emigrants' Fund Committee welcoming him, referred to the great interest which His Excellency took in the welfare of Goan emigrants and remarked that he was the first Governor-General to identify himself completely with the welfare and interests of Goan emigrants. The Emigration Committee was doing its best to fight destitution among Goans.

BIBLICAL MIRACLE.

His Excellency in reply, said, that he had read the recent report of the Committee with keen interest and was very pleased with it. In fact, the work performed by the Committee, with such small resources—appeared to him to be the Biblical miracle of multiplying loaves and fishes. He had ordered the publication of the report and he would send it to the Colonial Minister. The report deserved to be known in Portugal.

General Craveiro Lopes, the Consul-General, the Vice-Consul, and the members of the Emigration Committee then visited the Handloom School, the offices of the Emigration Committee, the Commercial Classes, the Typewriting and Portuguese Classes, and the Ladies Tailoring Class and lastly the Women's Peddar Road Hostel, where poor Goan girls are trained in house-keeping, etc.

His Excellency was immensely pleased and congratulated the Goan Emigrants' Fund Committee for its love of labour.



H.E. Senor Craveira Lopez, Governor-General of Portuguese India arrived on Tuesday morning at Victoria Terminus from Goa, to pay a return visit to Lord Brabourne, who visited Goa recently.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING CORPS

Dr. Rehman On Value Of Sports

The sixth Sports meeting of the 'C' Company, 1st (Bombay) Battalion, University Training Corps, was held at the Oval, Bombay, on Tuesday evening.

Dr. M. B. Rehman, M.A., Ph.D., Principal of the Ismail College, Andheri, presided and distributed the prizes to the winners in the various contests held on the occasion.

Dr. Rehman in a brief speech emphasised the need for discipline. Every man and woman in India must be disciplined if their lives were to be a success, observed the speaker.

He was glad that the competitive spirit behind sports provided a sort of training in the life of students. The sportsman-spirit taught the young minds that they should take every thing good or bad with equanimity and coolness, and they would thus be prepared to face anything in life.

VALUE OF SPORTS

Next to sportsmanship and discipline, the speaker was of opinion that the University Training Corps had inculcated an 'spirit-de-corps' among the students and he hoped that as future citizens of the country they would continue to exhibit that spirit in their daily life.

Dr. Rehman was glad that the students of the Ismail College also partook in the activities of the University Training Corps. In this connection, he invited the attention of the authorities to the fact that the Ismail College students coming from a far away suburb like Andheri had been experiencing considerably inconvenience, and he hoped that the students hereafter would be provided sufficient travelling facilities.

Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya

The 8th anniversary of the Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya, conducted by Prof. Baburao Gokhale was performed with great eclat during the week end at the Theosophical Society's Hall Chowpatty. The programme was spread over 3 days, commencing on Saturday when a large number of the pupils exhibited their proficiency to the public.

The prize distribution ceremony was performed on Sunday by Sardar Abasaheb Mazumdar M.L.A. of Poona. Amongst those present were Shree Jagatguru Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtakoti, Pandit Omkarnath and Prof. Manjikhan. A number of items of vocal and instrumental music were gone through by the pupils. The singing by Miss Pramila Deshmukh and Mr. K. R. Patwardhan, Harmonium by Master Gajanan Karnad and Tabala Tarang by Gopal Phadke well deserved the applause given to them. The orchestra was performed by the students with exquisite harmony. A remarkable item was the proficiency in "Swara Gnyana" shown by Miss Indira Gokhale, the 5 year old daughter of the Principal, who elicited the admiration of the audience and specially the Shankaracharya.

The President in wishing success and prosperity to the Vidyalaya dwelt on the importance of music in promoting culture and congratulated Prof. Gokhale on the contribution made by him to this noble art. The celebrations concluded on Monday night with a special concert by Professors. Dhundiraj Paluskar, Vamanrao Padhye and R. G. Joshi. Prof. Dhundiraj played the rag "Shankara" on the violin in a masterly style and falsified the belief, entertained by many, that violin was an instrument unsuited to interpret the delicate melodies of classical Hindustani Music. Even the most delicate tunes were executed with admirable skill and fully deserved the encores he received from the public. The singing by Prof. Vamrao Padhye who had come down from Kolhapur specially for the event, was as a matter of course warmly appreciated by the audience.

The report of the Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya states that it was founded in 1926 by Prof. Baburao Gokhale with only 11 pupils but that it has now grown to be one of the foremost institutions imparting scientific in classical music. Over 150 pupils are now on the roll, a majority of whom are girls. The full course of training in vocal music is spread over 8 years and that in instrumental music over five years.

S. S. LEAGUE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL

The Night High School, at the Workingmen's Institute, Parel, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, which has been affiliated to the University of Bombay, is recently also recognized by the Educational Department of the Government of Bombay. Sanskrit, Marathi, Persian, Urdu and French are taught as second languages and students are sent up directly to the University of Bombay, for the Matriculation Examination. The teaching staff is qualified and experienced, and the fees range from Re. 1 to Rs. 3. Those who cannot attend the Day School and are desirous of acquiring secondary education, should remember that this is the only night high school, in the North of Bombay, affiliated to the University of Bombay and recognized by the Educational Department.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

City Municipal Elections

Excepting for a solitary meeting addressed by Mr. M. R. Masani, Congress Socialist, practically nothing has been done fowards enlightening the Municipal voters of Bombay why either the Congress Socialists or Individual Congressmen should be sent to the Corporation in preference to many of those, who are already sitting in the Corporation and in all probability will seek re-election. It is too much to ask the electors to vote for a certain candidate just because he is a Congressman, without telling them as to what he or she is going to do in the Corporation for the improvement of the city's affairs. It is not denied that the Socialists have distributed handbills, amongst the voters but that is not enough. More public meetings should be held in all parts of the city. The Socialists have yet to nominate several candidates from the different wards. As they are yet fresh in the field, it is upto them to capture the voters' imagination before the polling day and that can only be done, if they start their propaganda immediately.

Riot Compensation Bills

Although Bombay has been enjoying peace and quiet for over two years, the citizens have still to pay for the consequences of the riots which took place in 1929 1930 and 1932. Last year 30,000 bills for the recovery of riot tax were issued, amounting to Rs. 7,87,000, by the landlords who recover the same from their tenants. Those who failed to pay are taken to the Small Causes Court where decrees are passed and the amounts ultimately recovered from the defaulting parties. Rs. 6,00,000 was recovered last year which amount was distributed among those who suffered loss during the riots according to the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The Bombay Municipality has to do this work of collection free of charge and the Government have agreed to amend the Municipal Act so as to compensate it for the trouble of collection.

Y. M. P. A. ESSAY COMPETITION

All Parsee Collegians including students of the V. J. Technical Institute are eligible to take part in this competition.

Competitors are required to write an essay not exceeding 300 lines on any one of the following subjects:—

(a) Religion as an incentive or impediment to Human Progress.
(b) Emancipation of the world lies in Socialism.
(c) Should there be a Public School for the Parsees?

Entries should be addressed to the Jt. Hon. Secretaries, P. O. Box No. 828, Bombay, and should reach them not later than 18th January, 1935.

Competitors should give only a pseudonym at the foot of the essay and their name, address and the name of the College to which they belong in a separate sealed cover, on which they shall put down the same pseudonym.

A first prize of Rs. 51 will be given for the best essay and a second prize of Rs. 21 for the next best. The Association reserves the right, in case of essays of equal merits being submitted, to amalgamate the two prizes and divide the same equally among the competitors sending in such essays.

All quotations from authors given in the essays shall be placed between quotation marks and the names of the authors and the books given either in the body of the essay or in a foot note. Competitors not observing this rule will be liable to disqualification.

Babu Genu Day

Under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House open compound, to celebrate the Babu Genu Day. Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside. Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Sjt. K. M. Munshi, Sjt. D. S. Babrekar, Sardar Thamansingh, Sjt. Kashiprasad Singh, Sjt. Ambalal Talakchand and others will speak.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

H. E. the Governor-General of Portuguese India and Madame Craveiro Lopes, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Pinto de Mesquita Ferreira, Captain Bento da Franca and captain Antonio de Oliveira Pegado lunched at Government House on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne gave a Garden Party at Government House to which the Members of the Bombay City Police were invited on Tuesday.

The Ex-Services Band played a selection of music during the afternoon on Tuesday.

Auction Sale At Abdul Gaffar Nagar

The following materials will be auctioned on Sunday the 16th December 1934 at 10 a.m. (S. T.).

Planks, Wooden Railings, Wooden Cots, Writing desks, Bamboos and Padai Bamboos, Wooden Patties, Tarpaulins, Ply Woods, etc., etc.

Motor Bus will be available from the Congress House to Worli for the intending purchasers at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.).

Khaddar used at the Nagar is being sold at the Congress House at reduced rates.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"KARMA"

A Short Talk followed by Questions and Answers.

Wednesday, Dec. 12th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections.

PATHE
BOMBAY'S UP TO DATE CINEMA
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY PARAMOUNT'S MUSICAL COMEDY DELUXE.

"SHE LOVES ME NOT"

BING CROSBY, MIRIAM HOPKINS, KITTY CARLISLE

SONG HITS OF TO-MORROW

POPEYE THE SAILOR, CARTOON

AND

750 FEET OF EXCLUSIVE PICTURES OF

ROYAL WEDDING

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF KENT

PARAMOUNT AIR SPECIAL—We Screen News—Not History

AGA KHAN DISCUSSES THE WHITE PAPER

SATURDAY NEXT

CECIL B. De MILLE'S MIGHTY SPECTACLE

CLEOPATRA

WITH

CLAUDETTE COLBERT

BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW FOR THE BIGGEST SHOW ON EARTH!

Telephone No. 22037, Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 322. Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1934

A TRAGI-COMEDY.

One more scene in the tragi-comedy of Indian reforms began on Monday with Sir Samuel Hoare initiating in the House of Commons, the debate on the J.P.C. Report. It is indeed a long-drawn tragi-comedy that has gone on now for years past and has involved endless waste of time and energy and money, and at the end of seven years of investigation Sir Samuel himself candidly admits—and that is certainly a most tragi-comic feature—that "he was painfully aware that few, if any, public men in India could say that they were satisfied" with the scheme presented to them. Never-the-less any amount of breath will be expended on the scheme in Parliament, for the most part in praise of it, and ultimately the new Reforms Act will be sought to be imposed upon India against her will. But does any Britisher seriously believe that this will be the last word on the question? Mr. Baldwin has said, his wish being father to his thought, that only through the present scheme can India be made a permanent member of the British Empire. It is true that the scheme is so devised as to attempt to keep India for ever under British domination. But Col. Wedgewood, who knows India more intimately than does Mr. Baldwin, believes—not without reason—that the enactment of the proposed Bill "would mean that Britain would lose India in two generations." Few members of Parliament, however, will take this view seriously—at present.

No Paper Safeguards

Sir Samuel Hoare praised the J.P.C. scheme as profusely as it was possible for him to do and quoted the view of the Viceroy and the provincial Governors that it was thoroughly workable. But let us see some of his own facts on which he harped so much. Federation, he says, is a vital part of the scheme and that Federation without the Princes is an utter impossibility, "a contradiction in terms". But have even a fair number of the Princes consented to join the proposed Federation? Nothing is known for certain so far and Sir Samuel is only indulging in a fancy about Federation while calling upon every one else to face facts and build on facts. Sir Samuel's exposition, however, of the safeguards was accurate enough, especially when he pointed out that the safeguards were not, and were never meant to be, paper safeguards. Referring, for example, to the extraordinary reserve powers of the Governor-General and the Governors, he said:

"Behind those powers there would be, firstly, the Governor-General and the Governors appointed by the Crown, kept fully informed by their Ministers and officials of everything that was taking place. The service behind them was executive, which would carry out the Governor's orders. Was it suggested that the Services, with all their long traditions of courage and loyalty, would not carry out the executive orders of the Governor-General or the Provincial Governors? He was unable to contemplate such a contingency. If it did arise, it would mean a breakdown of the Constitution."

If there should be at all a breakdown of the Constitution, the Governor would step in and exercise his special powers, though he might himself be responsible for such a breakdown. Indians have never had any illusions about the stern reality of the safeguards, the very steel-frame of the J.P.C. scheme. As for the Ministers, Sir Samuel Hoare knows well that for the most part they are to be dummies, and in his own words, "in nine cases out of ten the Indian Ministers would be only too anxious to take the advice (of the Governor) and act."

Face The Big Fact

The debate in the Commons has so far been, as indeed it may be expected to be throughout, utterly unreal, very few members, if any, grasping the grim reality of the Indian situation. Major Atlee, no doubt, severely criticised the J.P.C. Report and British rule in India in general but ended by nearly giving away his case by saying that he had no desire to secure party advantage and make India a pawn in the Party game. He evidently meant that he would accept, if necessary, the basis of the J.P.C. scheme, though like the Moderates in India and the Liberals in Britain he would try to secure some modifications in matters of detail. It is a pity that not even Major Atlee, whose Party has often admitted India's right to Self-determination, supported the Congress demand for a Constituent Assembly to frame the Indian constitution. Sir Samuel Hoare referred to the demand but regarded it as "quite impracticable". And he observed that "the time had come to end this long period of protracted delay and take definite action upon the sole scheme that held the ground and to which no workable alternative had been proposed." Now, the protracted delay has been due mainly to the attempt to deny India the right of self-determination and to impose upon her a constitution devised mainly by non-Indians. The delay will continue till this blunder is rectified. Moreover, if Sir Samuel is "painfully aware that few, if any, public men in India could say that they were satisfied with the J.P.C. scheme", it is not a fact but an inexcusable fancy to say that the scheme holds the ground. As regards a Constituent Assembly, if Sir Samuel does not object to it on principle and regards it as impracticable, it surely could not be less practicable or speedy than seven years' futile attempt to impose an external constitution on India. As Sir Samuel is so keen on facing facts, let him for once make an honest attempt to face this big fact, that there is no escape from a Constituent Assembly and that the sooner it is convened, the better the prospects of Indo-British amity.

Gold Standard In Italy

There seems to be considerable discontent, in Italy itself, at the sudden and unexpected promulgation of a decree commandeering the foreign credits held by Italian citizens. This action of the Italian Government is as mysterious and unintelligible, as it is unexpected and likely to cause uneasiness among all those trading with Italy. That the rigid and conscientious maintenance of the gold basis of the lira had caused a considerable decline in Italy's foreign trade, and an increase in the adverse balance of payment, is well-known. And that in order to maintain the gold standard, as the fixed policy of the Gold Bloc countries, of which Italy is a member, she has been forced to adopt measures of stringent deflation, involving heavy economies and reductions in the costs of production, including wages, is equally well-known. But since the Government have been obliged to commandeer all foreign credits of Italian citizens,—somewhat in the same way as Germany has been doing these last two years,—it must be clear that those measures of retrenchment, economy and deflation have not succeeded. If, therefore, Italy would still maintain her currency on a gold basis, she has to keep a check on the movements of foreign exchanges, as well as on the factors mainly affecting such exchanges. How far this new line of policy will succeed in the simple objective of maintaining the gold standard it is difficult to say; but it may well be presumed that the United States, now anxious to maintain the new parities with the Gold Bloc countries, will render all needful aid to enable Italy to maintain her currency on its gold basis.

The one lesson of these measures or indices—whether we look upon them as economic forces or political motives,—is that the commercial world of today is living in a most strained condition. The people are in a mood of tense nerves, in which the slightest spark may set ablaze a whole volcano; and so it behoves every responsible authority or individual so to shape the national policies as to give not the least cause for an outbreak to take place. We trust this Italian spark will only end as a flash in the pan, and so avoid every cause for any more anxiety than might be caused by an uncertain exchange to international trade.

PORTRAIT OF A STENOGRAPHER

Executed Without Commission Or The Sitter's Permission

(Specially Contributed.)

One may perhaps venture, without presuming to suggest that the stenographer's wail reproduced recently in these columns by some lady stenographer was not a sincere expression of a moral protest, to inquire whether the sub-species so discriminately described as falling within a special category in contra-distinction to that of the mere typist (also described in some quarters as a mechanic) within the boundaries of petit bourgeois clerkdom, are not after all, just a part of the whole and whether, too, the entire hierarchy does not live under conditions very much similar, indeed, common.

Bolshevism And Rice Powder.

No, miss, I am not a Bolshie: or I would straightway assert (which of course is objectively true) that the "pattawalla" was in an economico-sociological sense, second cousin to Mr. . . . . (whom I will call the Stenog) who is unquestionably a much superior person socially. The Marxists have a single category to cover the entire species—the wage-earner. Logic and a certain amount of mental clarity are permit me to say, on their side: but the reds (horrid creatures!) have no white collars to send in for laundary, nor little noses to powder. At the same time, it would only be fair to admit that the possessors of these two symbolic articles of male attire and feminine daintiness are found disillusioned in their intimate talk and contront the tragic reality of modern life with a strange awareness so characteristic of your petit bourgeois. The cheap "poudre de riz" could hardly disguise the deathly pallor of lead poisoning or the faint glow of tuberculosis and no doubt, the more imaginative of these poor creatures shrink while they are engaged in washing their hands and putting the last touch of the 'kissproof' on their bloodless lips, from the cinematographic image of millions of factory girls sweating in a nightmare of machinery that flashes electrically in their brain.

"Suppose . . . ."

This weary talk of Burra and 'Chota' sahibs! Suppose, miss, the 'Burra' saheb succumbs to the magic potions of a good fairy and greets his stenog, one day with a broad cockney grin; calls him 'old boy,' 'old cock' or whatever you please; winks a sympathetic inquiry about the poor clerk's amorous romance; promises an immediate increase in his employe's salary and even goes so "pally" as to invite him for

(Continued on page 8)

WELL-DESERVED HONOUR

There can be no doubt that Mr. Arthur Henderson thoroughly deserves the Nobel Peace Prize and the Carnegie Peace Prize that have been awarded to him. Indeed, by honouring Mr. Henderson, those responsible for the two awards, have only honoured the 'raison d'etre' of the two Prizes. There is no other so-called world "statesman," who has worked more unceasingly for peace, or has worked with a courageous defiance of obstacles and disappointment. Every crisis in the Disarmament Conference and every deadlock have unfailingly called forth amazing powers, on the part of Mr. Henderson, of fighting against obviously impossible odds. The Disarmament Conference has not succeeded. But the failure of world statesmen to respond to the call of peace brings into greater relief the earnestness, enthusiasm, energy and patience of Mr. Henderson. He eminently deserved recognition of his single-handed efforts.

Sir Norman Angell also has been awarded the Nobel Prize. But the author of the "Great Illusion" and the editor of "Foreign Affairs" deserved it long ago. That he should have remained unacknowledged for so long is not without its ironical aspect. And we are not sure that the honour bestowed on him now is not mainly due to the fact that as a National Labourite he enjoys the approval of the British Government. Incidentally we cannot help noting that the one man who is heads and shoulders above every other devotee of peace has been consistently and studiously ignored. The author of Satyagraha and the high-priest of Non-violence has never been considered worthy of the Nobel Prize. Why?

COMMERCIAL DISCRIMINATION

The Safeguard Against Discrimination Is A Serious Menace To The Expansion Of Indian Industry And Commerce And Must Be Stoutly Resisted

By Principal S. R. DAWAR.

I.

The most objectionable feature of the Joint Committee's recommendation, is the so-called issue of "commercial discrimination." No doubt there are other objectionable features (in fact the Report is dotted all over by them), but the one which I take up first, i.e., the question of commercial discrimination, is in my opinion, the most serious of all and calls for protests and stout opposition from all those who are soon to be called upon to deal with the same in the legislature at an early date.

One More Safeguard

The Joint Report recommends that to the special responsibilities of the Governor-General enumerated in the White Paper, there should be added a further special responsibility definding same as follows:—

"The prevention of measures, legislative or administrative which would subject British goods imported into India from the United Kingdom, to discriminatory or penal treatment."

This recommendation is so widely worded that in course of legislative enactments, or in that of administrative actions by the Ministers, there will be the right of the Governor-General to interfere, if in his judgment he thinks that the British goods imported in this country from the United Kingdom are likely to be subjected to discriminatory treatment. We are assured that the imposition of this special responsibility upon the Governor-General is not intended to affect the competence of his Government and of the Indian legislature to develop their own fiscal and economic policy and that they will possess complete freedom to negotiate agreements with the United Kingdom or other countries for the securing of mutual tariff concessions. It is also laid down that it will be the duty of the Governor-General to intervene in Tariff policy or in the negotiation or variation of tariff agreements, only if in his opinion the intention of the policy contemplated is to subject trade between the United Kingdom and India to restrictions conceived, not in economic interest of India, but with the object of injuring the interests of the United Kingdom. There is not the least doubt that our legislature, or our ministers acting in their executive capacity, are least likely to introduce a bill or take any administrative measure with the only idea of injuring the United Kingdom, i.e., without the slightest idea of benefiting India in one form or other. I am sure even our British friends will agree that no Indian Minister would take such insane course simply with a view to injure the United Kingdom. The differential treatments will have to be given only when it is necessary in the interests of India, or India's economic expansion, but then the difficulties will arise when actually the problems concerned have to be dealt with in practice, when the formula laid down above has to be applied by the Governor-General, as we shall see a little later.

The Excuse

The basis or foundation on which this claim for non-discrimination is made is, according to the Government memorandum, the words used in the late Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858, which were re-produced in substance in Section 96 of the existing Government of India Act, in which it is laid down that "no native of British India nor any subject of His Majesty resident therein shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour or any of them, be disabled from holding any office under the Crown in India." The other basis is a Round Table Conference resolution adopted in January 1931 at the instance of the British community to the effect that there should be no discrimination between the rights of the British Mercantile community, firms and companies trading in India and the rights of the Indian born subjects. The Proclamation of the Queen was, as will be remembered, made under very exceptional circumstances more with a view to assure and protect the British Indians than Britishers from the United Kingdom to the effect that their position as subjects of the Queen would not be allowed to be discriminated in favour of their European British compatriots only on account of race, colour, religion etc. The special circumstances in those days were that most of the offices with large emoluments were in the hands of the European British subjects and though more than half a century has elapsed since that proclamation and though it was repeatedly reiterated subse

(Continued on Page 11).

Frankly Speaking

CATEGORICAL CONFESSION.

Mr. Butler has categorically stated in the Commons that "it was impossible to allow Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose to attend the Assembly sittings as he was a State-prisoner, whose detention was justified in securing the country against internal disorder." This statement is also a categorical confession on the part of the Government and a complete exposure of British pretensions. Mr. Bose challenged, some time ago, an open trial. The challenge was not accepted. Mr. Bose stood for a seat in the Assembly. He was returned unopposed. Apart from the injustice of detaining him without trial, his election has proved that he commands the support of the people. But our democratic British Government respects obligations of representative institutions by openly defying the voice of the people!

JUSTICE, NOT CLEMENCY.

Mr. Hales asked, in the House of Commons, if the Under-Secretary of State for India realised that, if Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru were released as an act of clemency "it would give widespread satisfaction in India". Mr. Hales, who has been in India for several months, might have known the country's mind better. Repression is still continuing in the country in a variety of forms and the people are in no mood to expect or appreciate clemency. If for special personal reasons Pundit Jawaharlal should at all be released—we are superfluously reminded by the Under-Secretary that there can be no thought of release at present—the people will only feel that the officials concerned have responded to feelings of humanity. But it is going too far to say that such "clemency" will give widespread satisfaction. It is simple justice that India wants and not patronising clemency.

A FUTILE VENTURE.

The Hindu Mahasabha is understood to be considering a proposal to send a deputation to England to express Hindu opinion on the J.P.C. Report and, in particular, on the Communal Award. It is an utterly superfluous and futile venture. The elections have shown clearly enough the Hindu opinion on the new reforms and the Award. The routed Mahasabhaites and Sanatanists, who have yet to learn the value of self-reliance, are said to be of the view that "no amount of agitation in India is likely to alter the Premier's decision, and only the enlightenment of the British public regarding the Hindu point of view may be expected to lead to the modification of the Award. But the British public is surely not so simple as to attach more importance to the Mahasabha deputationists than to bodies like the Congress or to the elected members of the Legislative Assembly.

BHORE'S OMISSIONS.

We agree with Sir Joseph Bhore that the "Dufferin" is "in a very special sense a nation-building enterprise. But if "the sea did not attract the educated youth of India" owing to "lack of adequate training facilities," who is responsible for it? Sir Joseph ought to know since he is a member of the Government of India and he is an Indian too. Sir Joseph further was kind enough to say a word or two in praise of shipping companies: "Thanks to the co-operation of the shipping companies it was possible for the cadets to receive proper training. The shipping companies have also been holding out suitable prospects of employment for educated youths." It was a well-deserved tribute to companies. But how interesting it would have been if Sir Joseph Bhore had gone on to dilate on what has been and is being done to India's shipping enterprise by Great Britain and the "Government of India" of which he is a prominent unit!

RULE BY CONSENT.

Mr. Annesley Sommerville asked in the Commons for an assurance from the Government that no community of British citizens would be transferred to "Native" rule without consent. But Mr. Butler only replied that the views of the population would be given utmost weight in any question of cession of British territory. That assurance is not enough. The wishes of the people concerned, and not Government's view of their weight or importance, should be the deciding factor in such cases. The people ought not to be regarded as property to be given away by one master to another. Indeed, the theory of rule by consent deserves to be applied to the whole country, to British India as well as to the Indian States.

— PRESS VIEWS —

Arrest Of Congress Leaders

The arrest of Dr. Satyapal on a charge of sedition the other day, followed closely by the arrest of Mr. Abdul Gaffar Khan on a similar charge, discloses an attitude on the part of the authorities which bodes ill for the hope that in the changed political conditions of to-day they will realise the need for a conciliatory policy. The arrests, taken in conjunction with such different indicators as the refusal to allow Gandhiji to proceed to the Frontier on his mission of rural reconstruction, the imposition of severe restrictions on the freedom of movement of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, and the unyielding attitude of the Government towards the question of release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, seem to suggest that Simla is under one of those fits of excessive zeal for vindication of the might of the law which come upon it periodically and, as past experience has shown, almost always unseasonably. We would fain hope that these fears are groundless; but we cannot forget that the fatality that dogs the footsteps of this unhappy country in its weary march towards Swaraj, has always contrived that reform and repression shall go hand in hand. No wonder that the psychological effect of this combination has been disastrous, rendering the reform nugatory, embittering the popular mind and making it impossible for it to take a dispassionate view of impending constitutional changes.—"Hindu."

Congress And Office

The question whether Congressmen will accept office under the new constitution does not arise for the present and it is as well that Congressmen do not throw any light on the subject. The question will arise only after the Constitution Act has been passed and the potentialities of the scheme are judged in the sphere of co-operation. If, for instance, Congressmen find that in any Province they have a very large majority they may accept office with a view to put into effect their policy and let the Governor come into conflict with them. The advantage of such a plan would be that they would be on the offensive and would try to secure an electoral verdict in their favour every time. We do not therefore think that the Congressmen will keep out of office under the new constitution in every province.—"Roy's Weekly."

"STATUS OF INDIANS PREJUDICED IN CEYLON"
—Headlines.

In the name of Imperial patriotism we, however, call upon them to seek compensatory consolation in the status of "Europeans in Ceylon."

* * * *

According to Sir Samuel Hoare the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms have outlasted their usefulness.

Yes. And, according to India, the J. P. C. Reforms have been born a good few years too late.

* * * *

Sir Samuel invites Parliament to be proud of its members who have built up the J. P. C. constitution in consultation with "representatives of public men from India and Burma."

Parliament should respond by passing, in the first instance, a unanimous vote of pride in Sir Samuel, the worthy representative of British traditions in "democracy" and "representation."

* * * *

Apropos of the above, it is, however, premature to suggest that "representatives of public men from India and Burma" propose to call upon India or even the Assembly to be proud of *their* work.

* * * *

"Sir Samuel Hoare's Vigorous Defence of Forward Policy" shouts Anglo-India.

We concur. The essential spirit of the J. P. C. proposals is "Forward Imperialism."

* * * *

THEY ASSEMBLE TO PASS DEATH SENTENCE.

Women's Rural Association To Go.
—Karachi Paper.

Long live woman and her urbanity.

* * * *

Madras is the Province of records. Its electorate created only recently a record by helping Congressmen literally to sweep the board. Now its Governor is about to break all records by sweeping the cricket field—we mean that His Excellency will captain a cricket eleven in a match against the Madras Cricket Club. We wish His Excellency a magnificent and brilliant triumph.

By the way, it 'would' be a record and a more interesting one, wouldn't it, if Sir A. P. Patro and Sir Md. Usman were appointed to officiate as Umpires?

* * * *

"SHAW ON WELLS ON STALIN."
—"New Statesman."

What is now indicated is Stalin on Shaw on Wells . . . . . and so on and on.

* * * *

It is rumoured that telegrams of sympathy and congratulations are about to be exchanged between the United Provinces and "British African Dominions" on the transfer of Sir Malcolm Hailey.

Meanwhile we wish the U. P. ex-Governor 'bon voyage' and a successful "fishing" holiday.

* * * *

By the way, the Simla-Delhi correspondent of Bori Bundar informs us that the ex-Governor's task in Africa "will involve a great deal of travelling in contrasting climates and degrees of civilization."

But it makes no matter. The "Mission civilizatrice" is the privilege of the Briton and contrasting climates can scarcely effect Malcalme Hail-ys.

* * * *

"Officials in this land," says a Calcutta contemporary, "sing, as a rule, to the tune set up at Whitehall."

And it is the rule of life of some of us to dance to the song sung by officials.

* * * *

RS. 50,000 LOST IN FIRE

Energetic Steps For Relieving Distress

GOOD WORK BY FIRE-BRIGADE

—Up-country Paper.

We should have thought we should have 50,000 gallons of water were effectbeen less costly and tive.

* * *

"My husband's temperature is 136." He 'phoned. "He's beyond my skill," said the doctor. Send for the fire brigade."

Self-Govt. For India The Only Safest Plan

Means To Arouse Devotion Of Indian Youths

J. P. C. Report Ignores Legitimate Aspirations Of Indians

Congress A Successful Force That Can Make Or Break Constitution, Says Major Atlee

Speaking after Sir Samuel Hoare in the Commons, Major C. R. Atlee (Lab.) said that after 150 years of British rule India remained poor, ignorant, and exploited. This position had come about because Britain denied the legitimate aspirations of Indian masses, and the delay in giving responsibility, he said, was the gravest indictment against the British.

"Victorian Sentimentality"

"The idea", said Major Atlee, that Indians must always be ruled for their own good by the lonely White Man is a "Victorian sentimentality". The Select Committee's report showed distrust, throughout, of the active political forces in India.

The Congress Party had the backing of the youths of the country and it was the one party which won the elections. Britain could not afford to deny that it was a successful political force that could make or break the new constitution.

Only Alternative

After further criticism, including the removal of the Reserve Bank from Government control and the width of the powers of Provincial Governors, Major Atlee remarked that Self-government was the only alternative.

Labourites did not wish to hand over the peasants to Princes, landlords and money-lenders. That, Major Atlee feared, was precisely what was being done under the Constitution.

Britain should, therefore, encourage the youth of India to build up the country and not to rend it to ruins.

"IF CHURCHILL WERE BORN IN INDIA HE WOULD HAVE BEEN LEADER OF MOVEMENT FOR LIBERTY AND JAILED," SAYS MR. ISAAC FOOT

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Indians felt, said Major Atlee that after 150 years of British rule the Masses remained poor, ignorant and exploited. Capitalism landlordism and money lenders flourished, untouchability, and subjection of women continued and the British must take the responsibility, because they denied responsibility to others. It was this delay in giving the responsibility which was the real indictment against the British. It constituted a powerful offset to the material benefits they had given to India.

Said Maj. Atlee: "For every evil which flourishes unchecked we must take the responsibility, because we have been the depositories of power. The idea that Indians must always be ruled for their own good by the lonely white man is a Victorian sentimentality."

Strength of National Movement.

After emphasising the Labourites desire for a constitution which would enable the masses to rid themselves of the social and economic evils, Major Atlee said that Sir Samuel Hoare frankly recognised the strength of the Indian Nationalist movement, but he did not recognise that it was the only thing that could provide a driving force to make the constitution a success.

Maj. Atlee's first objection to the Select Committee's Report was its distrust, throughout, of the active political forces in India. The Congress Party could demand the self-sacrifice of the youth of India. It was a cause for which men would suffer, and it was a political party which won the election. It was a successful political force that could make or break the constitution.

Popular Will Thwarted.

Maj. Atlee thought the Select Committee elaborated the plans to thwart this popular will, because they distrusted it, and they omitted an appeal to the people's idealism and self-respect. He proceeded to criticise the report for failure to mention India's goal, and asked why the Dominion Status which was solemnly laid down by Lord Irwin and the Premier has been dropped. He also criticised the constitution and Legislatures, and said that all kinds of vested interests were given a representation in the provinces, and a number of second chambers established to represent the wealthy to curb the popular will, while the Central legislature was so formed that it was impossible for Indian nationalism ever to gain control.

Continuing his criticism on a number features of the report, Maj. Atlee drew attention to the difficulty of obtaining a balance between the centre and the provinces, and predicted an unbearable strain between nationalism in the provinces and conservatism in the Centre. He declared that the Upper House in the Centre was unnecessary, condemned the amount of responsibility conceded to the Centre declaring his belief that India should now be in charge of its own foreign affairs, and a definite term should be laid down for the Indianisation of the army.

India's Goal.

Emphasising Indians' desire to have their goal definitely fixed, Maj. Atlee said: "We suggested the means of steadily developing the responsibility at the Centre through the Committee system."

He described the central legislatures as unnecessarily large and said: "I want the House to realise that it is a hazardous experiment combining the representatives of democracy and autocracy. I do not believe it will long endure."

Better Guarantee Wanted.

Continuing Maj. Atlee said: "I think the movements afoot in British India are bound to extend to the States". He wondered how long the British democracy would continue to maintain the autocracies without some better guarantee of what was happening inside them.

He said: "I know the good work done in Mysore, Baroda and elsewhere, but everyone knows the other side".

After further criticisms, including the removal of Reserve Bank from the control of Government, and the width of powers of the provincial Governors, Maj. Atlee remarked that self-government was the only means to an end. The Labourites did not wish to hand over the peasants to the Princes.

Landlords, moneylenders, industrialists and lawyers. "That I fear is what we are doing" (Labourite cheers). Vested interests were entrenched in the provincial second Chambers, while at the Centre they were not only entrenched but dug right in."

Adult Suffrage.

Urging provision for the adult suffrage as soon as it was administratively possible, Maj. Atlee said he wanted to put the Indian politician in a position of being called upon to seek the suffrages of the poor. In this respect the report failed; it was a backward step, because it merely relied on the vested interests and did not venture on bold course.

Said Major Atlee: "We educated the Indians, and trained them in self-government. There is no other plan going forward, and the boldest and safest plan is to go forward with a clear goal in view, and tell the Indians, that "we are out for you to achieve the full status within the British Commonwealth of Nations. We are asking for the elimination of our control and complete the control by Indians. We should thereby arouse the devotion of the youth of India to build up the country and not to rend it to ruins".

Economic Justice.

The Labourites were concerned with the questions of economic justice as the foundation for the advance of humanity, and did not believe that justice could be given by an autocrat however benevolent.

It must be won by the people themselves, and the criterion which the Labourites applied was that the form of the constitution would enable the people of India to emancipate themselves from this economic and social injustice.

The outstanding fact about India was the poverty of the masses. The enormous population live mostly on the border line of starvation, and workers in many Provinces were subjected to one of the most vicious forms of landlordism, and in all provinces there were rapacious money-lenders.

The Labour Party was not interested in the question of a mere change of masters. Their view was that the poverty of India was so closely interwoven with the social and religious order of society that it was impossible for any outside force to deal with it.

Unalterable Scheme.

Speaking after Maj. Cadogan (Con.), Mr. P. W. C. Donner, Secretary, of the India Defence League, said that the opponents of the White Paper could not alter their attitude by reason of a few additional safeguards and minor concessions. The details might change but the scheme remained.

Declaring that Government were persisting in the reforms at the expense of the defenceless peasantry he asked how anyone could seriously think that the Federation would work when India, was divided by race religion, caste, history, traditions, laws and customs? He affirmed that if Government had any faith in their policy there would be no safeguards.

Provincial Autonomy.

After questioning the value of safeguards, Viscount Wolmer (Con) said he and his associates were prepared to go with Government a good way in the direction of provincial autonomy, but their form would be different in a number of material respects. They were of the opinion that there was nothing inconsistent in giving the provincial autonomy and real responsibility without the control of police.

Viscount Wolmer proceeded to discuss the difficulties of the federation and said: "In these circumstances it is only commonsense to see how the tremendous experiment of the provincial autonomy will work out before calling into being a federation thrice the size of the United States." (Cheers). He said if the provincial autonomy were first given a real trial, they would gain experience not only as to how it worked, but also the value of safeguards and the extent to which

(Continued on Page 3).

ABYSSINIA'S DEMAND

Wants Dispute With Italy Settled By Arbitration

ROME, December 11.

A demand that the incident at Ualual and the question frontier delimitation should be settled by arbitration under the Italo-Abyssinian Treaty of 1928, has been submitted by the Abyssinian Government to Italy.—Reuter.

FIRST LABOUR GOVERNOR DEAD

Sir James O'Grady Passes Away At Age Of 67

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The death has occurred of Sir James O'Grady, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Falkland Islands since 1931.

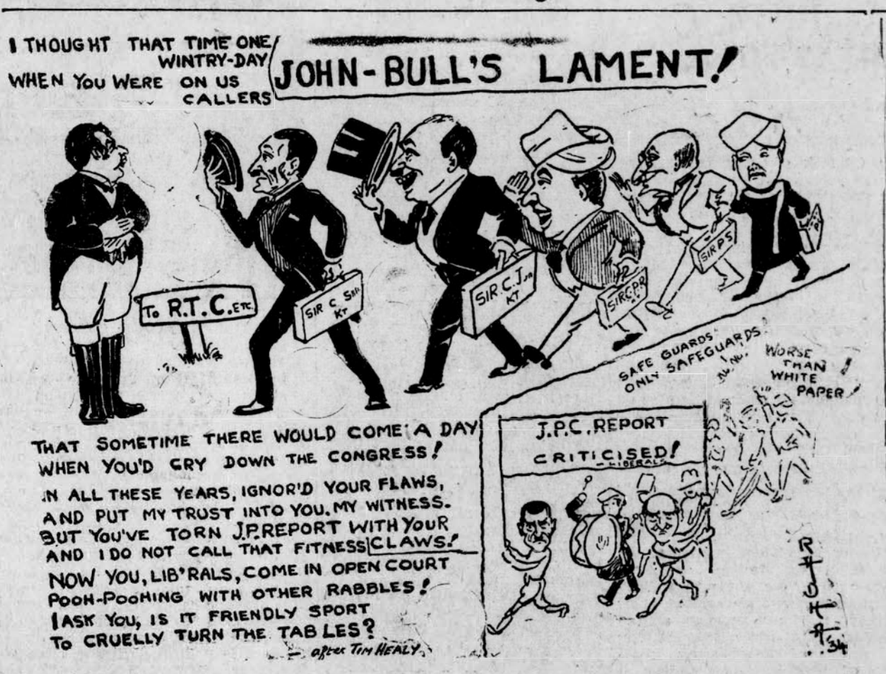
(Sir James who was 67, was the first Labour Governor to be appointed in the history of Parliament. He was a trade union secretary for many years. Also represented a division of Leeds in the House of Commons from 1906-1924. He was sent to Russia on two missions during and after the war. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's government appointed Sir James O'Grady Governor of Tasmania in 1924, and before taking up the appointment he was knighted by the King.

LORDS PASS OSTEOPATHS REGULATION BILL.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The House of Lords carried Viscount Elibank's Bill for the registration and regulation of Osteopaths against Government by 35 votes to 20. Viscount Elibank explained that the object was to remove the disabilities attending the work of genuine osteopaths.


I THOUGHT THAT TIME ONE WINTRY-DAY WHEN YOU WERE ON US CALLERS
JOHN-BULL'S LAMENT!
To R.T.C. etc
SIR C. Sth KT
SIR C. I. KT
SIR P.S
SAFE GUARDS ONLY SAFEGUARDS
WORSE THAN WHITE PAPER
J.P.C. REPORT CRITICISED!
THAT SOMETIME THERE WOULD COME A DAY WHEN YOU'D CRY DOWN THE CONGRESS!
IN ALL THESE YEARS, IGNOR'D YOUR FLAWS, AND PUT MY TRUST INTO YOU, MY WITNESS. BUT YOU'VE TORN J.P. REPORT WITH YOUR CLAWS! AND I DO NOT CALL THAT FITNESS
NOW YOU, LIB'RALS, COME IN OPEN COURT POOH-POOHING WITH OTHER RABBLES! I ASK YOU, IS IT FRIENDLY SPORT TO CRUELLY TURN THE TABLES?
after TIM HEALY.

EXPRESSION OF MENTAL CONCEPTS

Feature Of Modern Indian Art

LONDON, Dec. 10.

A MESSAGE of best wishes from Lady Willingdon was read when the Duchess of York opened the Indian Art Exhibition at the New Burlington Galleries.

The Marquess of Zetland, asking the Duchess to perform the ceremony, described the art movement in India in recent years as an outcome of the instinctive impulse towards self-expression, and said that, Indian art was certainly affected by the contact with Europe, and there had been occasions when it had been in danger of becoming little more than imitative. But when such a tendency was manifested, the movement always languished.

FEATURE OF MODERN ART IN INDIA.

The recent art in India remained true to what had always been broadly the distinguishing characteristic of the Hindu compared with the European art, namely, that the artist aimed at giving expression to mental concepts rather than reproducing the objects of the external world around him.

The Exhibition was welcomed by Sir William Llewellyn, who emphasised it as the first exhibition of modern Indian art outside India, and also by the Maharaja of Burdwan, while Mr. R.A. Butler expressed gratification of the Government of India, Provincial Governments and of Sir Samuel Hoare to the India Society of London, for arranging the exhibition.—Reuter's Special.

NO COMPROMISE OF BIRTH RIGHT

Madras Youths Condemn J.P.C. Scheme

MADRAS, Dec. 11.

The special session of the Madras Youth Congress held to-day passed the following resolutions:

This Congress is emphatically of the opinion that the scheme of constitutional reforms embodied in the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report is neither intended nor calculated to take India towards Swaraj.

It is further convinced that the scheme if passed into statute and put into operation will bring about partnership of British capitalists, Indian Princes and reactionary Indian vested interests to the detriment of the progress of India towards true political and economic democracy.

This Congress, therefore, calls upon all youths to educate public opinion against the Report and help the efforts of the Indian National Congress to being about rejection of the scheme.

The Congress further warns the British Government that if in the teeth of Indian opposition the scheme is forced upon the country, it will only add to the existing discontent and bitterness.

The Congress finally affirms the unshakable determination of youths not to compromise the birth right of their Motherland and will resolutely stand by those who fight for complete Swaraj.—United Press.

Setalvad's Cheap Gibes At Congress

Says Cry Of Rejecting J. P. C. Scheme Is Bluff

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in the course of a statement says that frantic appeals have been made by some Congress organs to the Liberal Party to join the Congress in rejecting the J.P.C. report, following the publication of the Western India Liberal Association's criticism. They say now that the Liberals have condemned the report and exposed thoroughly its shortcomings, they should join the Congress in rejecting it. All this cry of rejection, to my mind, is mere bluff.

The Congress Party have not yet defined what they want people to understand by rejection. If by rejection they mean making it clear that the proposals will not and cannot satisfy Indian opinion and they fall far short of what India wants, so far, practically all parties are agreed. If however, by rejection, the Congress wants the public to understand that Congressmen would boycott the new constitution and will not work it, it is misleading the public into believing that the Congress Party is going to do something which it is certainly not going to do.

It is certain that Congress people are not going to boycott the constitution, and they will seek elections under the new constitution, and in the language of Sardar Patel capture all positions of power and authority.

In that way, there is really no difference between the attitude of the Congress and that of other parties with regard to the new constitution, if it is forced upon the country in its present form.

TWO WAGES OF WORKING.

It is equally certain that people of all shades of opinion will have to work the new constitution, because there is no option. But as I have often said, there are two methods of working the constitution if the constitution is one that reasonably satisfies the bulk of the people, it can be worked peacefully and contentedly so as to extract the best out of it; on the other hand, if the constitution is such that it does not satisfy the minimum demands of the country, it can be so worked as to create situations which would force the pace and make the authorities re-consider the position at an early date.

DIFFERENCES FUNDAMENTAL

One is really amused at all this frantic appeal to the Liberals to fall in the line with the Congress.

According to some Congress leaders, there is only one party in the country, and that is the Congress, why then they pay all this attention to a party, which in their view does not exist?

The differences between the Liberal Party and the Congress are largely fundamental. The Congress people in order to catch the un-informed popular mind, do not descend to realities, but are always in the clouds.

The Congress still proclaims independence as the objective. The Liberals and other groups stand for Dominion Status within the British Commonwealth. If you secure Dominion Status, you get complete independence in all your internal affairs, and in addition, get protection of the defence forces of the Empire against foreign aggression. To talk of Independence at the present state of India is ignoring all realities.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Again, the Congress talk of the Constituent Assembly, which, under present circumstances, is an absurd idea. With all the marked divisions and conflicting ideals between the Hindus, Muslims, Depressed Classes and other groups, how is it possible for any Constituent Assembly to evolve an agreed constitution, and how the conclusions of any Constituent Assembly can be given effect to, unless they are accepted by the British Parliament.

Constituent Assemblies have been effective in framing constitutions only in two cases. (1) where the existing Government had been overthrown and (2) a case wherein the Constituent Assembly is possible when the British Parliament agrees to accept and enact a new constitution agreed to by the Constituent Assembly as has happened in the case of some dominions.

ADVICE TO CONGRESS

Neither of these conditions is possible in India presently.

To my mind, the greatest need of the country is to bring about unity between the majority and the so-called minorities, and the Congress will be doing really good work, if it started work to achieve unity.—A. P.

RAMSAY SCOTT ELECTED TO ASSEMBLY

LUCKNOW, Dec. 11.

Mr. J. Ramsay Scott, sitting M.A.L., was the only candidate who filed his nomination papers yesterday for election to the Assembly from the United Provinces European Constituency. Mr. G. S. K. Hyderi, Returning Officer, scrutinised the papers to-day and declared Mr. Ramsay Scott duly elected.—A. P.

IRAQ MINISTER IN LONDON

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Jafar Pasha, the Iraqi Minister in London since 1928, returned from Bagdad where he appointed Senator. He declared that he was greatly impressed by British methods and intended to recommend that the younger diplomats be afforded greater opportunity of studying them. Referring to the latest developments in Iraq he said that the Government voluntarily abolished the oldest tax in the world, namely the tribal chiefs' levies on sheep traversing their territory.—Reuter's Special.

BALKAN STORM BLOWS OVER

Hungary Accepts Draft Resolution Dealing With Dispute

(Special Cable).

GENEVA, Dec. 11.

The storm in the Balkans has blown over following the Hungarian acceptance of the draft resolution dealing with the Yugoslav-Hungarian dispute.

The resolution unanimously adopted by the Council condemns the Marseilles crimes, and expresses the view that no State can neglect any means likely to prevent such crimes from occurring in the future.

The debate and documents placed before the Council show negligence of their responsibilities on the part of certain Hungarian authorities concerning matters relating to the plot culminating in the Marseilles tragedy.

The Council declares that it expected the Hungarian Government to fulfil its international obligations, and asks it to communicate the appropriate sanctions taken against the authorities found to be culpable of this negligence.

ANXIETY STILL EXISTS

GENEVA, Dec. 11.

The agreement on the resolution with reference to the Hungarian-Yugoslav dispute is at present confined to the Great Powers and the Little Entente, and the Hungarian delegates have submitted the resolution to their Government at Budapest. There is still possibility of Hungarian opposition with reference to the question of responsibility of Hungarian officials.

The resolution provides firstly, a general condemnation of terrorism; secondly Hungary shall conduct an inquiry into the alleged remissness of certain Hungarian officials, and take measures for their punishment; thirdly, the Council shall establish a committee to examine all questions of terrorist outrages, particularly the abuse of the rights of political asylum.

It is believed that a Hungarian vote against the resolution would lead to a critical situation.

Herr Eckhardt, the Hungarian delegate, told the Council that the refugees' question was steadily getting worse, and the Yugoslav promise that the expulsions would be stopped was not observed.

CHURCH CIRCLES PERTURBED IN GERMANY

BERLIN, December 11.

Opposition church circles express fears that Herr Frick is considering for issue in January a decree stopping state subsidies to Protestant and Catholic churches. The fears are based on Frick's recent speech in which he said Germany was entirely uninterested in financing churches that fight among themselves instead of helping the people spiritually.

The separation of the state from the church might amount to an annual loss of 4,500,000 marks to the Protestants and 2,000,000 marks to the Catholics.—Reuter.

BATLIBOI'S

ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE.

Knowledge of Accountancy is indispensable in every department of life's activity.

Improve Your Prospects By Joining The

NEW CLASSES in BOOK-KEEPING and ACCOUNTANCY and other subjects, starting from 3rd January, 1935, particularly for F.C.R.A., F.C.P.A. and F.I.S.A. Examinations.

Enrolments also proceeding for other Examinations, viz., Banking (C.A.I.B.), Insurance A.C.I.I., L.C.C. and D.Com., (I.M.C.), etc.

Send for Free Prospectus at Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, BOMBAY.

Tuition: Oral or By Post.

Late Sir Cowasji Jehangir

WANTED A PUBLIC MEMORIAL

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is strange that uptil now the public of Bombay has inadvertently failed to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart. The late Sir Cowasji was a shining example of a true follower of Zoroaster, whose moral code prescribes that the truest happiness of an individual consists in making others happy. That is an ideal, which has been followed by a long line of Parsi philanthropists, who have left the living monuments of their love for mankind in hospitals, schools, colleges; public halls; and many other institutions for the welfare and progress of mankind.

A description of the benefactions made by the late Baronet would fill columns upon columns and they are so well-known to the public that it is unnecessary to give a list here.

My object in writing this letter is to wake up the Bombay public from its lethargy and to remind it that every one of us owes a duty to the late Sir Cowasji who was not only one of the leading citizens of Bombay but also of India, and of the world. The good citizens of Bombay have never failed to appreciate the benefactions of the great philanthropist, like the late Sir Cowasji. My suggestion is that as the benefactions of the late Baronet were cosmopolitan, the citizens of Bombay should without distinction of caste or creed or religion raise a public fund for a statue of the late Sir Cowasji. The most appropriate place for erecting such a statue is in front of portico of Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at Mayo Road. Future generations of Citizens of Bombay will thus have an opportunity of recognising the great and good man, who gave with a free hand lacs of rupees to humanity for relief of distress in all parts of the world.

The Parsis held a memorial meeting of their Anjuman the other day and the speeches delivered there revealed the esteem, regard and affection in which the late Sir Cowasji, who received the affectionate appellation of "Bavaji", was held by his co-religionists just as by other citizens of Bombay. There is no doubt that it is not only the Parsi community but also all communities of Bombay and of India have suffered an irreparable loss through the demise of the late Sir Cowasji.

I would, therefore, appeal to the Sheriff of Bombay to call a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to give an expression to their feelings for the irreparable loss caused by his death and to commemorate the memory of the Good Old "Bavaji" in a suitable manner, and thus maintain the tradition of the citizens of Bombay that they always revere the memories of their benefactors. It is never too late to show our gratitude towards the unselfish lovers of mankind.—Yours etc.

K. K. DADACHANJI.

Bombay,
December 11.

Plight Of Poor Catholics

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the correspondence published in your esteemed paper it is evident that the Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein are still labouring under the same disabilities and drawbacks as in the old regime of Padroado. It may be remembered in this connection that it was on account of the extensive agitation and persistent appeals of Catholics that Padroado was abolished and they were placed under the Propaganda Jurisdiction. In the days of anti-Padroado movement it was said that under the Propaganda Jurisdiction the Catholics would make rapid progress spiritually, educationally, socially and economically so as to rank with their non-Christian compatriots. It is rather unfortunate to learn now from the letters published that the people have not been benefited to any great extent by the creation of one diocese, viz:. Bombay Diocese, under Propaganda Jurisdiction. It is, however, easy for the aggrieved people to rush to the Press, but it is difficult to impartially study the matter, find the cause and suggest remedies.

It may not altogether be wrong if the cause is attributed to any one of the following circumstances, viz: (1) the Archbishopric of Bombay embracing, as it does Salsette, Bassein and Thana, is too large an area and there is paucity of priests for efficient and proper administration and vigilance and for prompt investigation and disposal of complaints or (2) lack of complete harmony and co-operation between the laity and clergy, or (3) lack of unity amongst the Catholics themselves.

If these can be indisputably accepted as the common causes, then the remedy would appear to be (1) the division of the Archbishopric of Bombay into (a) Diocese of Bombay City and (b) Diocese of Salsette with a Bishop for each Diocese and under the same Propaganda Jurisdiction; (2) complete co-operation and understanding between the laity and clergy and (3) establishment of one fully representative and accredited association of Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein with a large membership of at least 5000 Catholics, and with its own Weekly paper.

Under these circumstances, I would suggest to the aggrieved people to devote their time, labour and money and carry on their activity in the direction abovementioned instead of cherishing grievances and harbouring feelings of discontent and writing to the Press, without any good result.—Yours etc.,

"WISDOM."

Bandra: Nov. 30.

"Culvem Parish Grievance"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to previous publications in your journal on the above subject, please allow me to say that on the 1st November 1934 a mass petition signed by over one hundred and ninety-five parishioners of the Sacred Heart of Jesus Culvem, was submitted, under registered cover to His Excellency Dr. J. R. Lima, S. J., the Archbishop of Bombay, reminding him of his word given to the deputation, headed by Mr. Thomas Ferreira, M. A. L. L. B. J. P., Solicitor, of the parishioners of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Culvem, on the 24th February 1929, that His Excellency Dr. Lima would give a good priest for their parish. This promise of His Excellency Dr. Lima however, still remains to be carried out. It is a matter of great regret to note that the parishioners are neglected in the sphere of both education and spirituality, inspite of numerous representations submitted every week, under ordinary and registered covers, to His Excellency Dr. Lima, S. J., the Archbishop of Bombay, to His Excellency Charles Salotti, Secretary to the Sacred Congregation de-Propaganda-Fide and to His Eminence Cardinal Fumasoni-Biondi, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation de-Propaganda-Fide, Rome and to the Apostolic Delegate, in Bangalore. The Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus Culvem has been closed, except for a Sunday mass and the fate of the parishioners is getting from bad to worse.

It is high time that the grievance of the Culvem Parishioners should be redressed in the interest of Religion, Goodwill and Peace and I appeal, through your journal, to His Excellency Dr. Lima to take immediate action in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

PAULOO.

Sadhu Jeevratnam

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the report regarding Sadhu Jeevratnam's healing service which appeared in your paper let me inform your readers that I have personally come across some cases in which he has cured chronic cases by his blessing. A lady in Bombay who was suffering from abdominal trouble on the appendix and had severe pain night and day for the past two years was cured instantaneously by the touch of his hand. On the day she received Sadhu's blessings, she thought she would have to undergo operation on account of the severity of the pains. Another case, which I know of, and which is vouched by a medical man, is of a young girl who was laid down with paralysis. She is all right now and her photo was taken by the doctor with the Sadhu which I have with me as a testimony of his healing power. I am writing this in order to dispel the doubts and the ridicule, the Sadhu is subjected to by some persons.—Yours etc.

J. M.

Bombay,
December 11.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is published in some of the local dailies that Sadhu Jivratnam has come to Bombay and he shows some miracles such as making dumbs speaking and blinds seeing etc. When this Christian Sadhu had gone to Ahmednagar in September, last a public challenge was published for him that he would be awarded Rs. 1,000 for every deaf and dumb to whom he restored the power of hearing and speaking. He did not accept the challenge and left the place.—Yours etc.

VIJAYSHANKER.
Secretary.
For the Arya Samaj Bombay.
Girgam Back Road.
December, 8.

Dada Maharaj Of Satara

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is unfortunate that several false and baseless rumours have been spread and circulated in Poona, Bombay and other places by certain persons with the object of lowering Shri Dada Maharaj of Satara in the estimation of the public.

We, therefore, take this opportunity of contradicting these rumours as we feel that the same are likely to injure the feelings of his friends, disciples and admirers and state that the above rumours are without foundation and that Shri Dada Maharaj has been carrying on his religious and spiritual work as usual.—Yours etc.

F. J. GINWALA.
BHOGILAL B. KAMPANI.

Bombay,
December 10.

Indian Accountancy Board

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is gratifying to note that the Governor General in Council has now made a proposal to allow the candidates, who failed in the last G.D.A. examination, to appear at the final examination of R.A. to be held in three succeeding years commencing from the year 1935. But as the syllabus for the R.A. examination is higher than the G.D.A., it will therefore be not possible for many to appear at the first examination to be held in the year 1935.

There is another matter which the Government is not taking into consideration. According to the notification published in the Gazette of India on the 26th March 1932 Members of certain Institutions of England as well as men who passed the G.D.A. examination are eligible to be enrolled on the register to be maintained, provided the requisite fees are paid. Such men will be allowed to practise as Auditors of Companies, P. Fund Societies, Banks; etc. Under Rule 8 of the notification it was also stipulated that men of experience who could satisfy the Governor General in Council that they are fit persons, would also be eligible to be enrolled on the register. Although this latter rule was stipulated, we understand however that up till now two men have been enrolled out of a good number of candidates who applied for. Of these two men who applied for, one, we know, is a candidate who passed one of the examinations stipulated but he could not complete his articleshi under a practising Accountant owing to his straitened circumstances for the purpose of practical training which is also a stipulation under the rules. The choice of the other falls on an official under the Government of India, who, according to our information; has not passed any examination prescribed nor a member of the institution mentioned.

We know that there are experienced men of long standing as candidates under the above rule, who are really capable, to whom such consideration should be made, and we imagine that a majority of the non-official members should be in favour of granting such privilege to at least some of these men.—Yours etc.

AN ONLOOKER.

"Is Aluminium Poisonous?"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I must apologise for again encroaching upon your valuable space, but I feel that Mr. Dev's letter on Aluminium demands a reply from me as my name is mentioned.

I "did" read Dr. Khan Chand Dev's articles in the "Tribune", and I "did" answer the attack on aluminium, but the Editor of the "Tribune" did not see fit to publish my reply. Possibly my answer was a little too convincing for the readers of that excellent paper, and might have spoilt the effect of Dr. Dev's articles. I thought at the time that the one-sided policy of the "Tribune" was a little unfair.

The only "strong" plea for the removal of aluminium utensils from the Gujrat jail came from Dr. Dev himself. I did not offer a "reward" of Rs. 1,000. I said I was prepared to put up a thousand rupees for the purpose of local chemical examination of the action of aluminium on food stuffs.

I will not follow Mr. Dev's action by describing Dr. Dev's (any relation?) articles as bunkum, but I am quite prepared to answer them if the Editor of the "Tribune" will be as fair as your paper and publish my reply.

The poor people of India can very easily discriminate between pure and impure aluminium utensils by purchasing aluminium utensils of well-known brands.

Mr. Dev will have plenty of opportunity in London of finding out the so-called "dangers" of aluminium, and I suggest he goes to Adelaide House, King William Street, London.

I repeat, next to gold and platinum, aluminium is the safest metal to use for cooking purposes, and my letter of October 25th, which you were good enough to publish, is ample proof of this, unless we have any reason to doubt the word of eminent doctors and chemists.—Yours etc.

W. M. MARTIN.
16-A, Mount Pleasant Road,
Malabar Hill,
Bombay.

December 11.

Sir JOSEPH BHORE, Commerce Member to the Government of India, distributed prizes to the Cadets of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training-ship "Dufferin" on Monday evening. Capt. Digby Beste, Sir Joseph Bhore and the Officers of the Royal Indian Marine are seen in the centre.

VICEROY REFUSES PERMIT TO MAHATMA

(Continued from page 1.)

lency the Viceroy, dated Wardha, 28th November.

Dear Mr. Mieville,

I must thank you for your prompt reply to my letter of 15th instant.

But I cannot help saying that the decision come to in regard to my contemplated visit to the Frontier Province is painful and places me in a very awkward position. In that sense, perhaps, the decision may be regarded as unfortunate.

The only ray of hope I see in your letter is that the undesirability of my visit refers to "the present time". Could you please give me a definition of the expression?

Could you please also tell me if my inquiry is not inappropriate why it is considered undesirable, for me to visit the Frontier.

Whilst it is my earnest desire to abide by His Excellency's wishes, I may be pardoned for repeating what I have said in my letter of 15th instant that I could do so, in so far as it was humanly possible. This is a point which your letter under reply seems to have overlooked.

Yours, sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

TILL HE IS SATISFIED

Reply of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy to Mahatma Gandhi, dated New Delhi, 2nd December.

Dear Mr. Gandhi,

Many thanks for your letter of the 28th November.

In reply I am desired by His Excellency to say that the expression "at the present time" implies that His Excellency's decision will hold good till he is satisfied that conditions are such as to render a visit unobjectionable. His Excellency's decision was arrived at after a full consideration of the events of the recent years and present conditions.

Yours, sincerely,
(Sd.) E. C. MIEVILLE.

MAHATMA'S WIRE

Mahatma Gandhi's telegram to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated Wardha, 8th December.

"Whilst I am prayerfully considering my duty regarding the contemplated visit to the Frontier, seeing that garbled reports of our correspondence have appeared in the press, unless His Excellency has objection, I would like to publish the same."—Gandhi.

VICEROY'S REPLY

Reply of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated New Delhi, 10th December.

"Your telegram of December 8th. His Excellency has no objection to the publication of the correspondence.—Private Secretary, Viceroy."

PORTRAIT OF A STENOGRAPHER

(Continued from page 6.)

a motor-drive-cinema-show-ices spree;—suppose, I say, the old sinner, like one of old Charlie Dickens' uncles, distributes good fellowship and largesse right and left, does that change the utter, unchangeable reality of the lives of the world of creatures who earn a precarious and humble living by the toll of their fingers and brain, your typists who are a step higher than the mere clerk and the upstart of stenog, who sniffs suspiciously at both and thinks himself god almighty in the creation of clerks. I pose a question mark. Employers could be, and are not infrequently, human; they surely have a streak of that humanity which one discovers amongst the dregs of society. An employer could be as grand as some fabulous emperor: but he meets another in the office-life and the latter gives him a dark, eloquent glare. Have not slave-drivers 'their' masters?

Enter The Stenog.

And, in order to insinuate the strength of this argument and partly also to redeem the solemnity of pure problemising, I will present you to my friend the Stenog and invite you to generalise. He is a gentleman who is just pushing the swing-door of early middle-age; has a not very much noticeable hunch (which the racing bicyclists share with office-clerks) and his hair is greying around the temples although a colleague of his, who is the office wit says that the Stenog has the distinction of preserving his youth like the British actresses. One has to be told my friend is a Stenog, for he looks and could pass for anyone else. His presence in the office is usually accepted as one of decorative significance because, whether or not he could write or transcribe the Pitfall system (the nomenclature is Bernard Shaw's, not mine), he is losing, hour after hour, when, indeed, he is not reading every newspaper he could mostly borrow in the office. He speaks the Oxford accent which, for all that, might be Yale crossed with Kathiawari and is looked up to as a veteran who has bearded more I. C. S.'s than one could have the patience to count.

A Profile.

I suspect the Stenog dictates and the 'Burra' sahib just listens. True, he carries a notebook and pencil: but I doubt very much whether I will live (or he will live, either) to show a single outline of short or long hand disfiguring the lined but virginal purity of the notebook. Once only I detected such a disfigurement and it turned out to be a sketch of his wife's head—a sort of background for international affairs and classic Chinese philosophies which he cultivates at the public cost. For as I said above, my friend could assume any role:—he doses over the Reichstag fire-sensation and the Saar plebiscite news and wakes up to the situation created by the Congress programme in the Assembly and, in another moment, to the market quotations and the graphic and romantic history of the Mdivani's marriages: and lest you might jump to inaccurate conclusions I will hasten to add that, in his arid world of angles, dots and curves of Issac Pitman's system of stenography, marriage assumes the same significance as a funeral and the only romance that pre-occupies his imagination is the (rather chilly) romance of the statistics of those killed and married during the War. . . I think we had better stop at that.

S. V.

8 MONTHS FOR HUNGERSTRIKE IN JAIL

CHITTAGONG, Dec. 11.

For breaking the jail discipline by resorting to hunger strike four under-trial political prisoners were sentenced to 8 months' rigorous imprisonment by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Chittagong.—United Press.

Hoare Intervenes When Page-Croft Speaks

(Continued from page 1.)

nomy in Burma or India after the separation had taken place.

ACCEPT PROPOSAL.

The agreements must be for a restrictive period as no country could be deprived of its right to settle elements of its own population or control of immigration. He considered it desirable to accept the Select Committee's proposals, but not to hurry the decision. All the issues were being exhaustively considered by the Governments of India and Burma and the House would be informed from time to time now the situation was likey to develop.

TRADE AND LABOUR.

As regards trade and labour there was the danger of discrimination and, therefore, it was recommended that the Governor should have the special responsibility to prevent penal tariffs on Indian goods. That should allay the anxiety of those traders who were considering the future of British trade with India.

Another very complicated issue which separation would inevitably entail was the apportionment of the assets and liabilities between India and Burma. He pointed out that the suggestion of the Government of India of September 1930 was endorsed by the first India Round Table Conference.

ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL.

Afterwards a preliminary examination was made on behalf of the Burmese and Indian Governments which had left, nevertheless, some questions of principle without reaching an agreement. These would require to be settled in principle by an arbitral tribunal. The Select Committee had recommended the steps to be taken for its appointment as early as was reasonably possible.

Sir Samuel Hoare had lost no time in acting on this recommendation and if the House of Commons adopted the proposal to proceed with legislation on the lines of the Select Committee's report Sir Samuel Hoare was in a position to proceed at once with the necessary arbitration.

Mr. Butler said that he had every confidence in recommending to the House to deal with Burma's future on the lines suggested by the Select Committee. He had shown Burma's growth and individuality, how the Committee approached the question of separation in a spirit of commonsense, how in the transitional period those arrangements would avoid confusion and lead to greater safety in the relations between Burma, India and Britain. Mr. Butler expressed the confidence that Burma would find a new triple partnership the happy one being included in a great empire and in a partnership which would be in her future interest and benefit.

FELICITATION TO BURMA

Sir Henry Pagecroft said that Britain's loyal friends in Burma would be glad that in the important debate Mr. Butler had laid such stress on the Burmese side of the problem. Sir Henry Pagecroft expressed the opinion that the Burmese were to be felicitated on the exclusion from a somewhat ramshackle federation and hoped that it would be possible for Burma to be dealt with in a special Bill to which considerable time should be devoted and that there should not be resort to Orders in Council as with Ceylon. He emphasised the need for ensuring that the people of Burma were not exploited under the constitution and enjoyed the freest possible trade with Britain in India.

INDIAN PROBLEM

Discussing the Indian side of the problem Sir Henry Pagecroft pointed out that there was no suggestion in the Select Committee's report that British rule and partnership with India had failed and no suggestion that the condition of the masses would be definitely improved, no suggestion of inefficiency and corruption amongst the British administrators and no criticism except in laudatory terms of the services, police and the great Civil Service.

BASIC REASON

Sir Henry Pagecroft, therefore, expressed the opinion that the basic reason was the desire to meet the aspirations of the Indian people, but the Select Committee had declared that the holders of these aspirations constituted a small section of the population. Sir Henry Pagecroft asked the expert supporters of the White Paper principles to estimate the number of this section. The highest figure had not reached three per cent of the population.

LESSAR OF ELECTIONS

He proceeded to discuss the attitude of "this small "fraction" with a view to showing that they were definitely hostile or frankly dissatisfied and said that since the elections it is impossible to claim that there was a central body of opinion which would help. Democracy in India was dead set against the Select Committee and if the Government persisted, they do so clearly in violation of the wishes of the Indian electorate.

Sir Henry Page-Croft invited Sir Samuel Hoare to take two immediate steps, firstly, to get the document signed by ten or even six Hindu leaders stating that they wished him to proceed with the Reforms, secondly, to take a plebiscite on the Reforms in any district where Hindus predominated. "If he is unable to do that, I remind him that three-quarters of the population are Hindus."

PRINCES AND FEDERATION.

Dealing with the attitude of the Princes Sir Henry Pagecroft declared that never had more than a small number sought Federation, but when they saw that the British Government was apparently determined to give provincial self-government some, fearful of the future, began listening to the "syren voice of Lord Reading." Sir H. Pagecroft said that the representatives of the Princes never unconditionally accepted the Federation. The Princes had this year affirmed that they would not enter the Federation unless all their safeguards were incorporated, but they were not incorporated in the report of the Select Committee. He added that there was an idea at present in India that a great deal of pressure had been employed and he urged that the matter should be cleared up. He inquired if the Viceroy ever tried to persuade the Princes to enter the scheme and whether he was instructed by the Secretary of State to do so. Sir Henry Pagecroft also asked for an assurance that there has been no suggestions about the gun salutes, precedence and similar matters.

INDUCEMENTS TO PRINCES.

Sir Samuel Hoare intervened and said: "I can clear up the whole matter here and now. There is no foundation whatever for any rumours of that kind. The only rumours I heard, were rumours to the contrary that inducements are being held out to certain Princes to oppose the Federation on the ground that some time in the future they might receive a kind of reward to which Sir Henry Page-Croft referred."

(Message Incomplete.)

CONGRESS VERDICT IS FINAL

No Autonomy Allowed On 'Award'

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

With reference to the representation made on behalf of the Congress Nationalist Party of Bengal urging the Congress Working Committee which met recently at Patna to allow the Bengal Congress organisations sufficient autonomy regarding Communaal Award in view of the unanimous verdict recorded against the same in the Assembly elections, the Secretary of the Congress Nationalist Party has received the following reply from Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Congress:—

"The Congress policy in the matter of Communal Award is already recorded in the resolution passed at Bombay Session of the Congress. The fact that in some constituencies or in several constituencies in one province some Congressmen have chosen to differ from the Congress policy on this matter and have been elected, does not and cannot affect the Congress Policy, until the same is reconsidered and revised by the Congress, particularly when the said policy has been overwhelmingly endorsed in the country at large."—United Press.

MICHIGAN HOTEL IN RUINS

Disastrous Fire Claims 40 Victims

LANSING (MICHIGAN) December 11.

Early this morning fire in a luxurious Kerns hotel on water front claimed up to 40 victims, some of whom were found in the ruins while others in the icy waters of the Grand River into which they jumped in order to escape from the raging inferno.

This hotel and the adjoining one—Wentworth—were crowded with senators and members of the House of Representatives for the special session of the State Legislature. Some survivors escaped in night attire and fled through the snow-covered streets in a temperature only a few degrees above zero.—Reuter.

MILLIONS OF LIVES LOST YEARLY
DUE TO MALARIA IN INDIA
READ WHAT PROMINENT INSTITUTIONS & PROFESSIONAL AUTHORITIES SAY

BEHAR CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.
Muzaffarpur.

"Your Anti-Malaria Tablets that you have supplied for B.C.R.C. Medical Department have been proved to be very useful. Many reports have been received from several districts that these tablets are better than Quinine in some respects. As the tablets are more in demand from our centres, kindly send some more.

Medical Aid & Sanitation Dept., B.C.R.C.

BEHAR CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.
(Medical Department).
Motihari.

"You supplied to the Medical Branch of the Behar Central Relief Committee a liberal Stock of your Anti-Malaria Tablets. These were freely distributed by my assistants and personally used by me in malarial cases. I am glad to inform you that the tablets, in most cases, stopped the onset of fever within three days in acute and sub-active types. Chronic malarial cases also responded well to the treatment."

"These tablets have given me entire satisfaction."

M.B.B.S. (Bomb.),
District Medical Officer.

Poly Clinic (Hospital),
Bombay.

"When I was working as a medical officer for B.C.R.C. in Muzaffarpur District, I used your Anti-Malarial tablets with good results."

"I can strongly recommend to anyone whom I come across suffering from Malaria."

M.B.B.S.

Bombay.

"I am very much pleased to inform you that I have used your Amin's Anti-Malarial Tablets on many cases and without hesitation, I say that they proved very satisfactory in cases of Malarial and other cases of Pyrexia. Besides, I found them useful in cases where Quinine is contra indicated."

B.Sc., M.B.B.S.

Lucknow.

"I have successfully used your Anti-Malaria Tablets in cases of malaria and other periodic fever and it showed a remarkable improvement. I am sure, it will have a great success."

M.D., Etc.

Bombay.

"I received samples of your Anti-Malaria Tablets some time back and tried on Malarial patients, the results were satisfactory, so I wanted to give more trial and placed two more orders and found the results more encouraging. Now I am trying these Tablets in almost every case of Malaria. In majority of the cases the results are magic, some require larger doses and longer treatment but very few failures. Of course, relapses are common, but that is more due to the negligence on the part of the patients, who stop treatment as soon as the fever is gone and such relapses are common even after inadequate treatment with Quinine."

M.B.B.S., L.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.S., D.T.M., D.P.H.

Poor Dispensary, Shivpuri.

"I have found your Anti-Malaria Tablets extremely useful."

M.B.S.

Bhadgaon.

"I tried your Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets on some of my patients and found them to be effective."

L.C.P.S.,
Regtd. Medical Practitioner.

Mathur.

"Dr..... of Kattampatti gives a good account of the efficacy of your Anti-Malarial Tablets. Please send one bottle at an early date."

Regd. Medical Practitioner.
and Medical Officer.

Hardwar.

"These days malaria is raging in the district, so it was a good chance for your Anti-Malaria Tablets' test and I tested them and got quite satisfactory results."

M.B.

Amritsar.

"I have indeed great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation, Amin's Anti-Malarial Tablets. I think your product is most useful and is really a boon to the patients, suffering from malaria. I am prescribing to my patients almost daily."

L.H. M.S.

Nanded.

"I found Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets useful in cases of Malaria and Influenza."

M.B.B.S.

Bombay.

"I have tried your Anti-Malaria Tablets and found very good results. Please send me three bottles per bearer with your bill."

L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S.
(Engl), Etc.

Bombay

"I have used Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets in cases under my treatment and I found them very efficacious."

L.C.P.S.

Kattampatti.

"I am thoroughly satisfied with the splendid results of your Anti-Malaria Tablets. They were very successful in all the cases I treated."

Dr.....

Barnala.

"I thank you for the sample of Anti-Malaria Tablets received on 21st October 1934, which I am glad to inform you, enabled me to cure two patients totally and in their case, it proved really a boon to them."

M.D.H.

Hyderabad Municipality.

"Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets were distributed and used by the staff, and were found to be efficacious."

ASHRAF NAWAZ JUNG,
for Municipal Commissioner.

Ketchka.

I have much pleasure to inform you that I used your "Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets" for Malaria fever and found them very useful.

In my opinion this tablet is very useful and sure remedy for Malaria fever.

I congratulate you on the success of your Tablets.

M.D. (Homeo.)

Bombay.

"Regarding Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets, I have to inform you that I tried it on about 20 cases of fever, the temperature did come down after three days' treatment and it was certainly found very efficacious looking at the ingredients contained in them. I am thoroughly confident that it should act well on cases of malarial fever as such combination of the drugs is not found in other patent tablets. On the whole, tablets are quite good for cases of Ague, especially Malarial."

M.B.B.S., F.C.P.S., Etc.

Bombay.

"I have found an excellent remedy for Malaria in Mr. Amin's 'Anti-Malaria Tablets.' I would strongly recommend its use to all who have failed to cure malaria with other medicines."

M.B.B.S.

Hyderabad (Dn.).

"I have tried Amin's Anti-Malarial Tablets on children as well as adults for curing Malarial Fever. The opinion I have found by a sweeping experience of the Tablets is that they are efficacious in checking periodical fevers in their early stages."

Director of Medical Dispensaries
in the Districts,
H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

Department of Unani Dawakhana
Hyderabad (Dn.).

"A. Amin and Co.'s Anti-Malaria Tablets were used by patients after constipation is cured, these tablets are found to be particularly beneficial."

Inspector of Shafakhana.

Hyderabad, (Dn.).

"I myself have used the Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets and also had the same used by some persons of my household. After actual experience I certify that these tablets are more efficacious than Quinine in removing malaria fever and the greatest of all utility of these tablets is that they are entirely free from the bad effects of Quinine, namely aridity, noise in the ears and giddiness, etc."

Member of the department of
Composition & Translation,
Oosmania University.

ABU HIGH SCHOOL, MOUNT ABU.

"Your 'Anti-Malaria Tablets' are simply wonderful."

Mrs. G. H. HUPPING.

Deogadh, Baria.

"Your Malarial Tablets are very effective. Please quote your final rates. These are to be used for students in the Students' Hostel."

HEAD MASTER,
S. R. High School.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
Bombay.

"We have great pleasure to inform you that the 'Amin's Anti-Malarial Tablets' supplied by you have proved very efficacious in cases of Malaria on board our ships. As these Tablets have really achieved beneficial results, we are confident that they would prove useful to patients suffering from Malaria."

Manager.

Bombay.

"I and the members of my family have been using your Anti-Malaria tablets which were recommended by a friend of mine. I am very glad to say that the tablets in their effect excel Quinine in every respect. Not only they are free from after effect of Quinine and palatable, they even regulate the system. I have therefore not the least hesitation in recommending these tablets to the public."

"By the way I may also say that a large consignment of these tablets was sent to the Bihar Central Relief Committee at my instance and the members in charge of the Relief Centres have spoken highly about the efficacy of these tablets for prevention and cure of Malaria. I can safely recommend the public to replace Quinine by these tablets."

JINABHAI P. JOSHI.

Joravarnagar, (Kathiawar).

"Some time back, I had received from a friend of mine your Anti-Malaria Tablets for using amongst the poor. The tablets have been found most efficacious and were properly used up till now."

MANILAL V. KOTHARI.

DEVJEE CANJEE & CO.,
Bombay.

"I have great pleasure to say that I personally tried your 'Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets', in cases of Malaria and Influenza, on the members of my family and servants in my workshops, at Bombay and Bulsar, and found it an efficient remedy for curing and preventing all these pernicious fevers."

"I have also noted that the disagreeable effects which generally appear after the use of other foreign products, such as, Quinine, etc., do not at all appear after the use of these Tablets."

SHERIFF D. CANJEE.

Sachidanand Ashram,
Mylapore, Madras.

"Your Anti-Malaria Tablets which I prescribed to my patients are really wonderful. In many acute cases the result was miraculous within four days."

Swami Krishna Tirtha; B.A.

THE CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM KHOJA ORPHANAGE.
Matunga, (Bombay).

"The Institution was under your great obligation for the present of six bottles of 'Amin's Anti-Malarial Tablets' to its dispensary. The same proved very much useful for preventing as well as checking malaria among the boys of the orphanage. We also had been using these tablets in cold, headache and other signs of fever from the economic point of view. As we have very few tablets in the last of those bottles we shall be thankful if you will be kind enough to send six bottles more at your earliest convenience and oblige the Institution once again."

Superintendent.

THE CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.
Bombay.

"I had attacks of Malaria thrice this year. I tried all the famous and effective methods of treatment. Quinine is said to be the best anti-malarial drug. In the course of two days, I had taken such a large quantity of quinine as I had never taken in the course of my whole life, yet did me no good."

"One of my bossom friends gave me 'Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets'. After taking these tablets, this pernicious fever was completely cured. I also tried these tablets on my friends, who got rid of this disease."

"Besides, Amin's Anti-Malaria tablets are not so bitter in taste and neither harmful to any part of the body, but they are far more useful and effective than all other anti-malarial drugs. Hence I appeal to all Indians to take advantage of this medicine."

MOHD. IRFAN,
Secretary.

Hyderabad, (Dn.)

"Your Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets have proved very efficacious in cases of fever, cold, nervous breakdown and strenuous labour as well as overwork. May God Almighty give you good reward. It is hoped that the general humanity will benefit by it and by freeing themselves of the (monetary) burden of expensive European medicines, (they will) discharge their national duty."

Laka-Ullah-Usmani (of Panipet)

Hyderabad, (Dn.)

"I used your Amin's Anti-Malarial Tablets, when I was down with high malarial fever and wonderfully I was relieved of my fever the very day in the evening. I gave these tablets to my children and a few friends also and they were found most efficacious in all cases without any exception. It is most gratifying to note that the medicine can be used safely and even overdose of these tablets has no injurious effect on patient as in the case of Quinine."

International Commercial Co.

Hyderabad, (Dn.)

"Anti-Malaria Tablets have proved very successful in killing the germs of Malaria. From my own experience, I can say that this is a wonderful medicine ever brought into existence against the epidemic of malaria."

High Court Vakil.

Rumjanali Ginning & Press Factory.
Nanded.

"Your Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets have achieved most beneficial results in case of malaria and proved efficacious in some cases of plague also. We hope you will get a crowning success in this sphere of enterprise for your benevolent action."

Manager.

Calcutta.

"I have used the Amin's Anti-Malarial Pills for my daughter, who was suffering from malaria fever for a long time. She has been entirely cured off."

Rajendranath Chatterji.

Western India Turf Club, Ltd.
Bombay.

"The reports on your Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets are very satisfactory."

Dawoodbhoy Nensey.

Panswara.

"I am glad to inform you that your Anti-Malaria Tablets worked well. The fever was not exactly Malaria or Influenza but was a sort of Typhoid, and the patient had a continued temperature from 100 to 104, for 10 days, inspite of Doctor's efforts, but after giving your tablets for a week, the patient has now recovered completely."

Chief Revenue Officer,
Banswara State.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY,
Bombay.

"I supplied your Anti-Malaria Tablets to nearly 20 villagers of Nigdi, Chincholi and Akurdi and I am glad to say that they all benefited."

Fazil Mooraj.

Bombay,
Empire Building.

"I have tried your Anti-Malaria Tablets and found it very wonderful. For a long time I was suffering from fever and tried all sorts of medicines without result. When fortunately I came across your tablets and the result was marvellous."

L.D.S. (Calcutta).

Calcutta,

I have personally used Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets, and have much pleasure in testifying to its efficacy. It is a wonderful specific for all kinds of fever, and considering the ravages caused to this country by malaria I think it is a boon to the public.

K. D. BANERJEE, B.A.,
Honorary Magistrate,
First Class, Sealdah.

Bombay.

"Owing to repeated attacks of Malaria, for which I was obliged to enter a private hospital on two occasions within one month and where the quinine treatment was tried to the detriment of both my hearing and nerves, I decided to give your Anti-Malarial Pills a trial and do not regret having done so. The results I consider were marvellous. In addition to curing my Malaria the whole of my system was toned up and I gained weight rapidly. Within a fortnight I had put on about 9 pounds of weight."

"When taking your tablets I particularly noticed the absence of those maladies which usually accompany the quinine treatment, i.e., depressed feelings, acute deafness and gastric troubles."

E. A. Algar.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

SWADESHI CERTIFYING BOARD.

The Swadeshi Certifying Board hereby certify that Messrs. A. Amin & Co., (Manufacturers and Dealers in specifics) Bombay, are manufacturers of Swadeshi goods specified below:—

Anti-Malaria Tablets.
Anti-Pyorrhoea Dental Cream.
Anti-Cono Specific.

For and on Behalf of
The Swadeshi Certifying Board,
J. K. MEHTA.
Authorised Officer.
SEAL.
8th Sept., 1934.

FIRST CLASS
Certificate of Merit
WITH

GOLD MEDAL

awarded by H. O. H. Fete of the Industrial Exhibition, Bombay, for AMIN'S SPECLFICS 1934.

WHY WE SAY THAT IT IS

A REAL BOON

to Men, Women and Children
Because

FOR PREVENTING PERIODIC FEVER AMIN'S ANTI-MALARIA TABLETS have been found to be more certain in their action and effect than Quinine. FOR REDUCING FEVER their effect is marked most satisfactory especially in cases of all sorts of malarial fevers.

As this specific contains Ext. Gulancha, Ext. Chireta, Ext. Neem, Khakseer Cardamomi Semina, Cinchona Rub. Cort. and other harmless drugs, it can be used without any harm,—even in cases where administration of Quinine is known to be harmful. These tablets are absolutely free from Arsenic, Strychnine, Aconite, etc., and may be *safely* used by all *(including women during pregnancy, delicate condition or infants and children)* without any of the after-effects attending quinine treatment.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL PROMINENT CHEMISTS.

Price: Re. 1 Per Bottle of 100 Tablets.
(Packing and Postage extra).
On Orders of One Dozen and above Packing & Postage Free.

A. AMIN & Co.

Manufacturers & Dealers in Specifics,
114, Frere Road, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY 3.
Tele. Nos. 20711. 42769.

Chief Agents for Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Assam:—
Messrs. GANGJI SAJAN & CO., 11, Ezra St., Calcutta.

BRANCH:—EXCELSIOR BUILDING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

FREE SAMPLES

Note:—Free Samples will be supplied to Doctors, Mills, Factories, Hospitals and Charitable Institutions **on request.**

Will Princes Wake Up And Join Federation?

Why Averse To Train Your Own Subjects For Higher Appointments, Asks Mysore Ex-Judge

In the course of an open letter he writes to the Indian Princes and the Subjects of the Indian States, Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, Ex-Judge, Mysore High Court, says:—

The Joint Parliamentary Committee Report is an important document which deserves to be closely studied not only by all the Indian Princes and their subjects but also by all those who wish well for them and who are ardently bent upon maintaining a continuance of the monarchies in India not in their present form but in the form in which they existed during the pre-British days with a very desirable modification on the lines of all modern democratic governments. The Indian Princes of those days were noted for their war-like spirit, chivalry and patronage of all that was good in human nature, such as music, learning and fine arts. They had the happiness of their subjects as their main objective in life. The best talent in the country either in prose-writing or poetry was fostered by them. In spirituality, the Princes and those who lived under their protection had attained a very high level of excellence. Various causes, however, contributed to their deterioration and it is unnecessary to go into them in any detail here.

RIGHT TO INTERFERE.

The non-progressive character of the administrations in the States has deprived the Indian States' subjects of all hope of improvement in the future if the Princes are left to themselves. One of the clauses in most of the treaties which the British Government has entered into with the Indian Princes is to the effect that, in case of mis-government by an Indian Prince, the British Government should have the right to interfere and help to restore good government.

UNHAPPY EXPERIENCE.

The experience of the people of the States as a result of this policy has, however, to the extreme regret of all, except of course, the Princes, not been happy. Though the people of the Indian States are anxious that the Princes should continue to rule in the same way that the King-Emperor is ruling in Great Britain, yet they do not find genuine sympathy for their aspirations about the future anywhere outside the States or even in the Indian National Congress. In the States themselves, circumstances have so combined that it is not possible for the people to effectively make their desire felt by the Princes or by the British Indian Government. The subjects of the States number over 81 millions and these have been altogether ignored in the bargain carried on by the British Government with the Indian Princes in the matter of Federation and it is a tragedy that the future well-being of the Indian States' subjects should be left in the tender hands of individuals who have not made good their claim to represent that huge population which is more than 1½ times that of Great Britain and larger than that of Germany or Japan. It is not easy to see any justification for such a course on the part of the British Government.

HANDICAPS ON PRESS.

The people of the Indian States are therefore placed in a great dilemma. The press within the States is invariably weighted down by innumerable handicaps and the newspaper press of British India, except fattening on the large incomes derived from subscribers in Indian States, has till now done absolutely nothing to voice the real feeling of the States' peoples nor has it espoused their cause before the British Indian public adequately. Moreover, the British Indian Press knows full well how seriously any displeasure on the part of the Indian States' Governments exhibited by either prohibiting altogether its circulation within their borders or taking other steps which will lessen its circulation, would touch its pockets. So, the British Indian Press may be taken to know on which side its bread is buttered. It has always tried to keep on the side of angels. The British Indian Legislature has also, by enacting a law known as the Princes Protection Act, provided sufficient safeguards to the Princes against any violent attacks in the British Indian Press. But the people of the States, until actual misgovernment is witnessed and recognised in any Indian State administration, can get no relief at the hands of the British Indian Government and a Prince who can misbehave but at the same time is shrewd enough to avoid his misbehaviour coming to the notice of the British Indian Government, can carry on his government without any interference whatsoever from outside.

IS IT FAIR?

In these circumstances, is it fair or is it proper for the British Government which is always noted for its justice and fair-play to keep aloof? The level of civilization in an Indian State, individual capacity in all fields of human endeavour, not excluding even modern sciences, and the fitness of individuals to adorn even the Indian Civil, Financial or Technical Services with credit are in no way inferior to those found in British India. Whatever outside influences have moulded the political aspirations of the British Indian subjects, the same have equally affected the subjects of Indian States as well. The Princes are averse to training their own subjects to occupy the highest appointments within their own States and are known readily to apply either to the neighbouring British Indian Provinces or the ever obliging British Indian Government whenever vacancies occur in such posts. The people of British India have always looked upon Indian States as a convenient training ground for their officers to gain experience and to make a reputation so as to enable them to aspire for still higher posts in British India. The subjects of the Indian States who are the actual tax payers are nowhere in such matters, being ignored by their own Princes and considered beneath notice by the people outside. It is very humiliating to the self-respect of the subjects of Indian States that such notions should be held by the Indian Princes and by their own brethren in British India. Anyhow, such mentality on the part of the Indian Princes hereafter at any rate should disappear, if they want their subjects to help them in regaining their pristine glory while showing to the Princes their own regard and loyalty.

WILL THEY WAKE UP?

The only problem therefore now arising for consideration is whether the Indian Princes will wake up and take the only obvious course of wisdom, namely, immediately to offer to join the Federation and request the British Government not to give a start over them to the British Indian Autonomous Provinces, as now proposed, in working the Federation but to legislate for the whole of India, including the Indian States, once for all so that the Indian States and British Indian Provinces may together march and labour harmoniously for the good of the entire sub-continent of India and to the eternal glory of the British Government in having taken in hand a completely helpless people like those of the Indian States who have always been suffering from a double disability and conferring on them the benefits of British justice and fair-play. The overwhelming number of the States should offer no bar to their joining the Federation.

APPEAL TO PRINCES.

If, due to any ill-luck, the Princes should let slip the present opportunity, the like of which will never recur at least during the course of another generation, the blame for such a calamity will entirely rest on them. Some people are of opinion that the British Government, which till now had its own troubles with the people of British India, having arrived at a satisfactory settlement of those troubles, will readily come to the aid of the peoples of the Indian States. It is also the belief of some that the British Government is capable of changing the system of administration in all the Indian States in a twinkle or over-night if only it should seriously take up the matter. The subjects of the Indian States are not unaware of the pronouncements made from time to time by Their Excellencies the several Viceroys of India since the time of the Morley-Minto Reforms at Banquets given in their honour by the Indian Princes. It is hardly necessary to add that the British Government will earn the eternal gratitude of the States' subjects if, on a critical occasion like this, it should use its vast influence and succeed in inducing all the Princes to join the Federation without any loss of time and to reform their own governments on the excellent model set up by it in British India."

BIRTH CONTROL

Why Indian and European Judges, Magistrates, Doctors, Professors, High Court Advocates etc., after 10 years' use call "F P Pill" the best of all Birth-Control drugs, country-made or foreign? Because they say, "It controls birth infallibly and at the same time keeps monthly flow normal and thus improves health in each and every case used." Read their opinions 4 Months' Pills Rs 2-4

Dr. M. BOSE. B.A., M.D.H., B.L., Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal.

"EMPHATIC PROTEST"

"Only Answer To J. P. C. Report"

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, December 10.

The lengthy manifesto issued by the Liberals of the Western India Liberal Association of Bombay, declaring the Joint Parliamentary Committee's recommendations as "unacceptable" has been hailed by the local Liberal circles as a step in the right direction. Hope is also entertained in some quarters that this attitude of the Liberals may well facilitate and pave the path towards the expression of common resentment and if possible Joint action from all sections of political opinion in India. Are there any possibilities of the Liberals shaking hands with the Congress and make a common cause on this issue? Or what are the chances of any politician carrying equal weight both with the Congress as also with the Liberals, coming forth to take the initiative in bringing about such a coalition?

These are the questions that are being frequently discussed. From the discussions I had with several people of the Liberal creed here, I gather that, though the gulf between the Congress and the Liberals be not very wide as to make such a coalition impossible at all cases, still it may prove to be so, as there are very little chances of either party coming a little downwards and sacrifice a little of what it may believe to be prestige.

LIBERALS WANT MODIFICATION.

The position is generally believed to be something like this:—

The Congress as well as Liberals, are unanimous as far as both of them think that the recommendations of the report are retrograde, and, therefore "unacceptable." They also agree that emphatic and unanimous protest will be the only effective answer to it at the present moment. The Congress and the Liberals concur so far and no further. Congress thinks of the rejection of report at any cost. The Liberals do not think of total rejection inasmuch as there is no alternative scheme with them, which they can at once put forward.

They, therefore, entertain a hope of getting the modifications, they urge of, being made in the recommendations. How are these divergent views to be amicably reconciled, is the question that is, I understand, being given serious consideration by certain influential liberal politicians. Moderate opinion from among the Congress ranks also it is possible may be consulted by those who are busy finding a common ground, where both these parties may make common cause; and it is to be fervently hoped that some constructive work or at least advance will have been made in this direction before the Liberal Federation meets here on the 27th instant.

HEALTH WEEK.

The local Arogya Mandal had organised last week as a "Health week" for the Shukrwar Peth in the Poona City. The week came to a successful termination yesterday. The health exhibition, which was opened in the Reay Museum as a part of this week, was visited by several thousand people of both the sexes. The daily inspection of the locality was an interesting feature of the week, and this inspection brought to light many an insanitary localities in the Peth as also certain grievances of the residents, which the municipal authorities, it is understood, have promised to look into the matter.

SASTRI'S SPEECH.

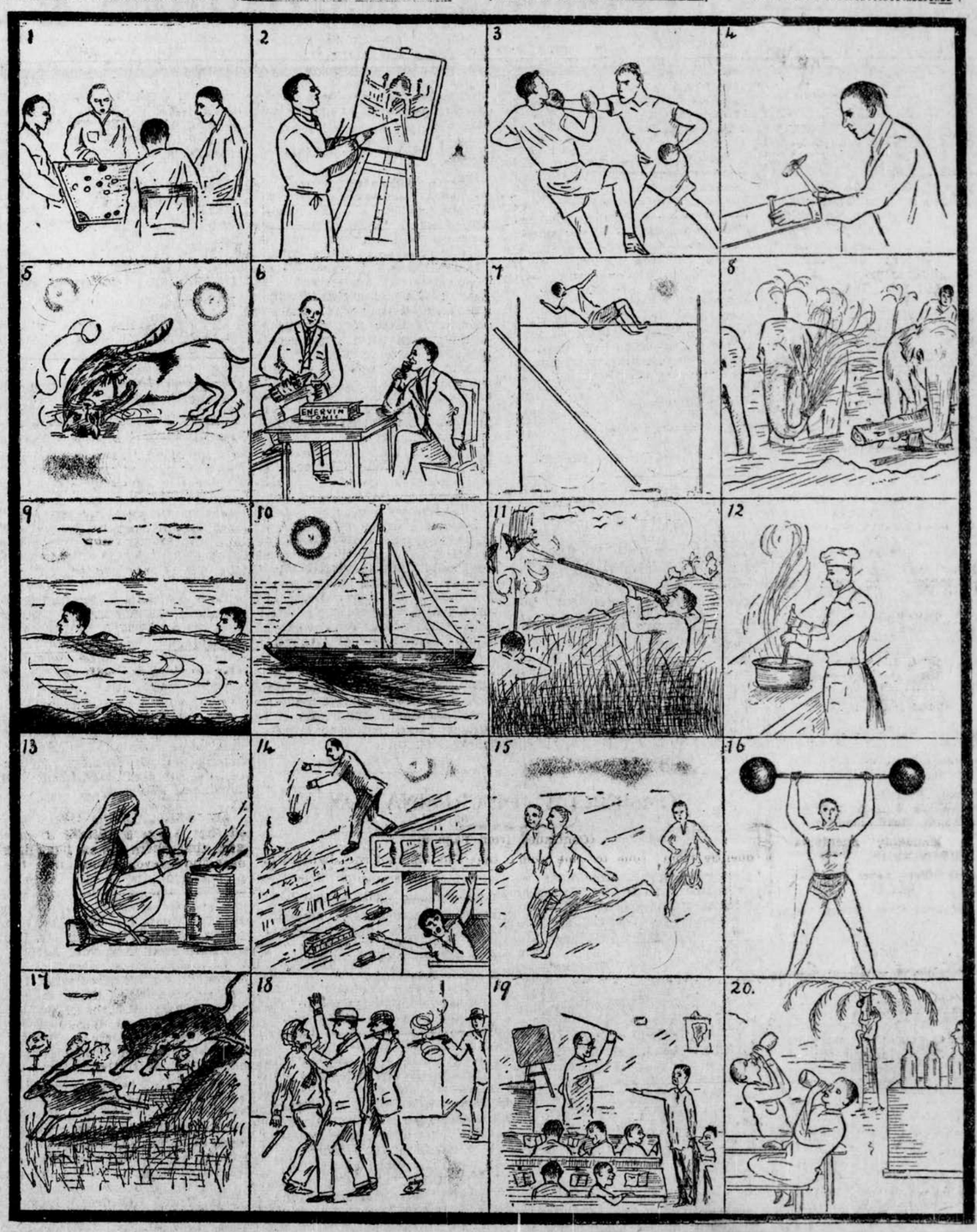
Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri will address the Nowrossji Wadia College students on Monday, the 17th inst. on the occasion of their annual Social Gathering.

On the 4th January, 1935 he will speak to the students of the Fergusson College when the Fergusson College and the Deccan Education Society to which the College belongs, will jointly celebrate their Golden Jubilee after an existence of 50 years in the forefront of the field of education in the Presidency.

What Are They Doing

COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



Here is a competition that will appeal to all. The clues are simple. There are twenty pictures and twenty clues. All you have to do here is to select the clues from the list and apply them to the right pictures. For example picture number 2 shows a man painting. On looking down the list of clues you will come across the word "PAINTING" number 14. You, therefore, enter number 14 against illustration number 2 in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures observing the rules given below and thus try to secure for yourself a substantial prize. Remember to send your entries before 13th December.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House," 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.).

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 13th December 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 20th December, 1934.

COMPLETE LIST OF CLUES

1.	SAILING	11.	BOXING
2.	KNOCKING	12.	CHASING
3.	COOKING	13.	LIFTING
4.	SHOOTING	14.	PAINTING
5.	PUNISHING	15.	CLIMBING
6.	FIGHTING	16.	EXERCISING
7.	JUMPING	17.	DRINKING
8.	KILLING	18.	FALLING
9.	STIRRING	19.	ATTACKING
10.	BATHING	20.	PLAYING

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations	Clues.	Illustrations	Clues.
1		11	
2	14	12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

Closing Date 13th December.

-AND NOW FOR
PROOF!-to
help and guide all sufferers from stomach upset and
INDIGESTION

People who had long ago given up hopes of obtaining relief from digestive troubles are to-day writing their gratitude and praise for Dr. Jenner Lozenges.

READ THIS MAN'S LETTER.
"I started with heartburn, then gnawing sensation. This went on for years. With the first dose of Dr. Jenners pain was soothed." (Mr. E.)

AND NOW THIS WOMAN'S TESTIMONY.
"After a year or two of chronic indigestion I was thin and nervy. Then I took Dr. Jenners . . . the very first dose brought instant relief." (Miss E.R.B.)

Columns could be filled with similar evidence of the unfailing efficacy of this 100-year-old formula, which for safety and certainty in mastering indigestion has no equal to-day. Dr. Jenner Brand Lozenges give INSTANT RELIEF . . . You may DEPEND on it.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars throughout India. If any difficulty, from Wholesale Agents: FRANK ROSS & CO. LTD., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, Chowringhee, Calcutta; CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO., Princess Street, Bombay; and WALTER WHITE, Manhar Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay. Compounded in the laboratories of
SAVORY & MOORE LTD.,
Chemists to The King,
143, New Bond Street,
London, England.

The
New Asiatic
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
FOR
SERVICE
SECURITY
SAFETY

Applications for Agency are invited from respectable persons of position and influence on Liberal Terms.

Bombay Branch:—
JEHANGIR WADIA BLDG.,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Managing Agents:—
BIRLA BROS., LTD.
Head Office—Subzi Mandi—
DELHI.

EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLOR

A REMARKABLE REMEDY FOR
ASTHMA

Relieves Bronchial Spasms

Efficacious IN
WHOOPING COUGH,
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS,
RESPIRATORY PARALYSIS,
HAY FEVER, ETC.

BENGAL CHEMICAL: CALCUTTA
Bombay Agents:—
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.

GUPTA MANTRA

A Reward of Rs. 100

The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lacs of rupees, may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.

It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage etc. Rs. 2-7.

SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM,
No 57, P. O. Katrisarai, (Gaya)

WHY HE SUPPORTS JUTE RESTRICTION SCHEME

No Hope Of Improvement In Price Until Surplus Stocks Are Used Up, Says Acharya Roy

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Sir P. C. Roy has handed over to the Special Officer, Jute Restriction Scheme, a message in Bengali which runs as follows:—

"Jute is the principal money crop of the cultivators of Bengal and it is their monopoly crop. Jute is the principal agricultural wealth of Bengal. But the cultivation of jute has been, for sometime past, responsible for the acute miseries not only of the cultivators of Bengal but of all other communities.

"Every one—whether an illiterate cultivator or a literate man—knows that the production or marketing of any article in excess of its demand lowers its price. The same thing has happened in the case of jute. As jute is now being produced in excess of the demand its price has consequently fallen so low. "We are used to depend upon others in all respects. We are so unfit that we are not able to do anything ourselves. We are accustomed to rely upon others for anything to be done for us. We abuse the Government and try to solve all problems sitting on easy chairs.

ZAMINDAR'S DUTY.

"If the educated community of Bengal, particularly, the zamindars, had only their sense of duty to-day, if they were not so very inactive, sluggish and inert to-day, if they did not content themselves by putting their responsibilities on others' shoulders, if they were 'servants of the country' not in words but in deeds, then the price of jute would not have been so low and the economic condition of the country would not have been so miserable to-day. If they had organised the cultivators of every village and conducted propaganda with a view to bring home to the individual cultivators of every family the causes for the fall in the price of jute, then there would not have been so much wail in every home to-day.

"The Bengalee cultivator may be poor, he may be illiterate but he is not devoid of common sense; he is not a fool. He can understand what is good or bad for him. If steps were taken to make him understand the causes bringing about the slump in the price of jute and the ways and means of improving it, then Bengal would not have been reduced to this miserable condition to-day.

RESTRICTION SCHEME

"Every body knows that I do not always see eye to eye with all the policies of Government, but I am in favour of the present restriction scheme for jute, only for the good of the country. Though I am a chemist, I am a businessman; I understand the Law of supply and demand and I also know that the quantity of jute which is being produced now is far in excess of the world's demand. There is absolutely no necessity of so much jute at present. It has been estimated that the present surplus stocks of jute held by mills and middlemen are at least sufficient for one year's consumption. There is therefore no hope of any improvement in the price of jute until the surplus stocks are used up. I think if people of all the communities of the country lend their active support to further the cause for restriction then there is possibility of effecting a reduction in the area under jute and improving its price in the coming year. I therefore invite all to join in this movement.

"My only prayer is, let the restriction campaign be successful; let the price of jute improve, let a smile spring up again in the face of cultivators. Those who have addressed themselves to this great and noble task have my blessings." Let God help us."—United Press.

COMMERCIAL DISCRIMINATION

(Continued from Page 6).

quently from time to time, complete equality of treatment between the Indians and European subjects of His Majesty in connection with high offices has never been practised in substance to this date.

On the contrary there has been, since the Queen's proclamation, a continuous struggle between Indian leaders from Dadabhoy Nowroji downward and the bureaucratic rulers of this country in which the former had to agitate continuously for years for transference of offices from retiring European officers to qualified British Indians without much effect. For a large number of years, the discrimination continued in spite of the Queen's proclamation in the selection of incumbrants for high offices in the Government service in favour of the Britishers from the United Kingdom. When I first came up to the Bar, I found that the subordinate offices like that of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court and even that of the second Judge of that Court were the close preserves of Europeans, to which a British Indian, however qualified, was not expected to aspire. It is only recently that a scheme for granting commissions in the Army to Indians has been put into working order in a more or less half-hearted fashion. Thus it will be seen that the Queen's proclamation is being given effect to rather very slowly and most grudgingly and that too only under great pressure, not with a view to protect the British subjects from the United Kingdom against discriminatory treatment of Indian Ministers or statesmen, but with the opposite idea, viz., doing away with the discriminatory treatment against qualified British Indians. In view of this, it is rather surprising to find that our British friends in the business world of India are crying out for protection under the new constitution against what they consider might be discriminatory or penal treatment of their trade or business in this country.

Illustrations

Let us now take a few illustrations and ask whether what they intend to legislate on these points would be considered discriminatory or penal under the "Instrument of instructions" which the Governor-General is to receive in addition to the Act while using his discretion to interfere. Every one remembers how the bill for reservation of our Coasting Trade was introduced some years ago in our Assembly and was very near passing. It cannot be argued that this bill had the slightest intention of penalising Britain or discriminating against its nationals though not in the economic interest of India and Indian shipping. Would such a measure under the new constitution be vetoed by the Governor-General as discriminatory legislation under the Instrument of Instructions, is a question which we may very well ask. It is better to make our grounds secure from now on questions such as this, when the Joint Committee Reports talk eloquently about there being no intention to restrict the development of our fiscal or economic policy. Take one other case or illustration.

Exchange Banks

Supposing, one of our Ministers was to introduce legislation with a view to put certain restrictions on the monopoly of British Exchange Banks in India in order to give a fair and equal chance to our Indian Exchange Banks against the unequal competition of the former, would that be considered discriminatory or penal? It is a well-known fact that British Exchange Banks through the exceptional position they have built up with reserves made out of profits in Indian trading, are in a position to pull down any Indian Exchange Bank, which tried to measure strength with them, in the same manner as the British Shipping Companies were able to pull down a number of new Indian shipping enterprises through a freight war. It is also an admitted fact that these Exchange Banks work in a close coterie within the sacred folds of which no Indian Exchange bank is permitted to enter. With such position and attitude, towards the children of the very country where they have been thriving for years and on whose hospitality they have built up their huge fortunes, will it be considered discriminatory or penal, if a bill such as the above meant to protect and expand Indian Exchange banking or Indian shipping by curbing, checking or even trying to destroy the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by these British concerns? If the answer is that it would not be considered discriminatory or penal, we should like that to be expressly stated in the Instrument of Instructions to the Governor-General, because Indians, as soon as they get the power are sure to move in that direction, not with a view to "penalise" anyone but with a view to expand their key industries and get out of the "penalised position" in which they find themselves at present.

SIR SAMUEL'S WORD TO "INDIAN FRIENDS"

(Continued from page 3.)

insisted on the whole of White Paper, and he would still require the assurance that Government would implement certain vital changes. He was convinced that autonomous provinces were impossible with an irresponsible centre, and suggested to Indians that the responsibility of being conceded should create conditions enabling the safeguards and ultimately to be dispensed with.

Maj. Cadogan added he decided that the responsibility with safeguards, though it introduced elements of diarchy constituted only to a possible solution.

He said: "I am not ashamed of having altered my opinion, and as our debates develop I shall always be in favour of the conciliation. I come to the conclusion that there is a real and grave danger to the good understanding between England and India being imperilled by jealousy."

Mr. P. W. Donner, Captain Cazalet, Mr. Raikes and Miss Horsborough followed Major Cadogan.

Lord Hartington (Con.) (India Defence League) speaking after Miss Horsborough pointed out that in the last resort Government depended upon force, and enquired in the event of the Indian Parliament adopting a policy which did not accord with the British policy, whether Britain was prepared to see British army as servants of the Indian Government of which Britain did not approve. He proceeded to comment on the fact that Sir Hoare had not referred to finance and enquired exactly how proposals were to be financed, and whence the money was coming.

Lord Hartington was unable to conceive that any Indian would feel his aspirations for real self-government satisfied. On the other hand, he would have further burdens to bear, and a less efficient and less satisfactory Government to deal with them.

Lord Hartington therefore, felt that scheme furnished no solution and joined Viscount Wolmer in hoping that Government would confine the great experiment to provincial autonomy.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne (Con.) urged that it was a mistake to suggest that there was something new and revolutionary in the proposals of the Select Committee. The whole system of Reforms dated back to the days of the East India Company, and the sole question to-day was the extent to which they were going.

Diarchy in the provinces had worked even better than it had been expected and the report instituted a form of diarchy at the Centre. Britain ought to tell India that she proposed this system, and cannot go further at present.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne assured the House that he would prefer to have no provincial autonomy, rather than a provincial autonomy with a central bureaucratic government which was an impossible system.

FACE THE FACTS.

He contested the view that the scheme would immediately breakdown and said that the office appealed to the people of India just as it had appealed to the people of Britain. If one set of ministers refused to act, another would be anxious to step in. Time had come to drop the misrepresentations regarding the actual position in India, and face facts. Government proposals constituted the only possible solution. He did not want to see the British element in Government of India getting all kicks and none of the half-pence any longer. He had not heard that a really constructive alternative had been submitted.

Said Mr. Wardlaw-Milne: "I do not claim that this scheme is perfect; but it is one which is most likely to bring peace to India and Britain."

WHAT INDIA FEARED.

Col. Wedgwood who said that he had been asked by Mr. Lansbury to state that he did not speak for the labourites, said that he did not agree with Mr. Baldwin's opinion, but believed that the enactment of the Bill would mean that Britain would lose India in two generations, instead of preserving India's friendship. He declared that the whole of India not only opposed the measure but was increasingly terrified at it.

There was something which Indians feared far more than England, namely, being handed over to somebody infinitely worse. The proposed Federation placed the new concentration of power in the hands of one particular sect in the large Provinces, which was causing a consternation. The communal representation would permanently divide India.

If democracy was once started on these lines, there never would be a democracy.

Declaring that the Hindus would never accept the communal representation, Col. Wedgwood said that they were increasingly terrified at the idea that "this moon for which they had been crying," and which had been put in their hands, was a bomb to destroy the liberty they enjoyed as British subjects. He was convinced that the Princes would accept the scheme, but he pointed out that the intellectuals were more and more terrified of the Princes becoming rulers of India.

Col. Wedgwood concluded by begging Government that if they were going to hand over India, they should do it with eyes open, and realising that they were committing the poor people to the bane of capitalists, landlords and exploiters.

FRIENDLY CIRCLE
WILL ADMIRE THEM
Magnificently Coloured and Charming Varieties
FOR YOUR
X'MAS GIFTS
Tarachand Pursram
63, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "BRILLIANCY."
SPECIALISTS in PEARLS and DIAMONDS, MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD and SILVER SMITHS.
Telephone: No. 20289.

MIRACLE of MIRACLES!!!

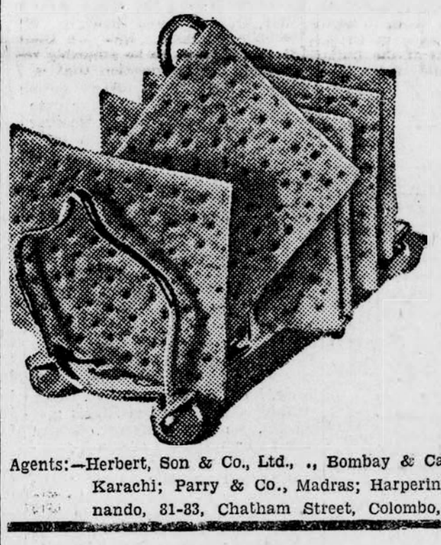
These soaps are perfumed with Mysore Sandalwood Oil and weigh much more than any other sandal soap on the market, and yet their prices are lower than those of all others.

Scientifically the most advanced nation of the world, the Germans, are importing Godrej's Indian Made Vegetable Sandal Soaps:

Factory:
GODREJ SOAPS LTD.,
Delisle Rd., Bombay 11.

Sole Agents:
NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & Co.,
121, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Branches: CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE AND KARACHI



PEEK FREAN'S
Vita-Weat
100% Whole Wheat
THE BRITISH CRISPBREAD

"Vita-Weat" keeps you SLIM and makes you FIT and also aids digestion. It is guaranteed entirely free from chemicals or preservatives. Being easily digested "VITA-WEAT" CRISP-BREAD ensures the correct functioning of the body, thereby promoting Perfect Health.

Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., ., Bombay & Calcutta; T. Motandas & Co., Opp. Boulton Market, Karachi; Parry & Co., Madras; Harperink Smith & Co., Ltd., Rangoon: Mr. J. H. B. Fernando, 81-83, Chatham Street, Colombo, Ceylon.

NO SUBSIDY FOR LAHORE KARACHI AIRWAYS

N. I. Chamber Decides To Run Bi-Weekly Service

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Some interesting subjects such as the grant of subsidy to the Indian National Airways Ltd., to enable the Lahore-Karachi Air Service to be operated daily and the competition of wireless commercial news with telegraph traffic were discussed at the monthly meeting of the committee of the Northern India Chamber of Commerce held this morning at which Major Angelo, Post Master General, Punjab and N.W.F.P. was present by invitation. He discussed with members the question of delays experienced at the Central Telegraph Office, Lahore, the Railway Mail Service and broadcast wireless commercial news.

DAILY BROADCASTING.

The meeting decided to put a resolution before the forthcoming annual meeting of the Associated Chamber of Commerce to be held in Calcutta on December 17th and 18th, asking that immediate steps be taken to recommence the daily 7 a.m. broadcast of commercial news from the Bombay Station of the Indian State Broadcasting Service. The Vice-Chairman, Rai Sahib L. Binda Saran was asked to represent the Chamber at the meeting.

NO RELIEF FROM GOVT.

In October the Chamber had urged the Government of India to grant a subsidy or other form of relief to Indian National Airways Ltd., to enable the Lahore Karachi Air Servcie to be operated daily. A letter from the Department of Industries and Labour to the effect that Government was unable to accede to the request, was placed before the meeting, and it was agreed that the new bi-weekly service shortly to operate in place of the present weekly service might meet most needs for the present. The Committee agreed that the Chamber should induce members to use the service as much as possible in order to make a daily service feasible from the financial point of view.

Other subjects discussed included the representation of commercial interests in the Punjab Legislature, dobule depreciation allowance on machinery and motor vehicles for Income tax purposes, the agenda for the Internatonal Labour Conference, Geneva 1935, the representation of commerce on the revised Municipal Committee of Lahore, the co-ordination of views of the representative of the Chamber and other Associations on the Punjab Communications Board, and the reweighment of coal at destination.

A Special Committee of the Chamber will meet on Saturday morning and the succeeding days to consider the Report of the Joint Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms.—A. P.

PRISONER ESCAPES IN DOCTOR'S DRESS

PABNA, Dec. 10.

An ordinary convict in the local jail who was ordered to work in the Jail Doctor's House made good his escape yesterday by putting up the dress of the Jail Doctor. Vigorous search is proceeding.—United Press.

Shake hands with the WARDEN MAN

HE WILL SOLVE YOUR PROBLEMS AS NOBODY ELSE CAN.

Every Warden representative is trained to serve as an expert Insurance Counsellor, and can be trusted to analyse your personal problems and recommend you the most economical and profitable scheme to suit your individual needs. There are plans to suit every purse and purpose, each offering you novel and extremely liberal privileges which no other Company in India has ever offered. There are several factors that should be considered in selecting a plan of Insurance and only a men trained to give this advice will be able to help you, and not some one who is your friend and who happens to be the Agent of some other Company, trying to get your business.

AGENTS WANTED
APPLY FOR TERMS

CONSULT A WARDEN'S TRAINED AGENT AS YOU WOULD A DOCTOR OR A LAWYER

The WARDEN INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

FOR UTMOST IN PROTECTION SECURITY & SERVICE

Head Office:— Richey Road, Ahmedabad.

Branch Office:— Sohrab House. Hornby Road, Bombay.

WHEN YOU BUY A BICYCLE
Ask your dealer for:-
PHILLIPS
CHROMEX & EXCELSIS
TWO CYCLES OF UNIVERSAL APPEAL
THE BEST WORLD VALUE
ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE
Manufactured throughout by J.A. PHILLIPS & Co. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
The TRADE MARK that GUARANTEES the QUALITY
CHROMEX

THE EASTERN FEDERAL UNION
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
TELEPHONE: 20178 For
FIRE, MARINE and MOTOR CAR INSURANCES
BOMBAY BRANCH:— PHOENIX BUILDING, GRAHAM ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE.

Safely Rely on
AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

The Hindu
COPIES OF OUR
DAILY & WEEKLY
Can be had at
OUR OFFICES
AT
21, Graham Rd., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY. • 69, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C. 4. • 5, Royal Exchange Place, CALCUTTA.
where our Representative will be glad to meet readers or businessmen during office hours.

Ruttner Surrenders Meekly Owing To Starvation And Injuries

Austrian Desperado's Venture Ends: Gateman Gives Clue To Police

Sixty hours after his escape from a moving train, while being taken to the Yervada Central Prison, Joseph Ruttner, the young Austrian was recaptured in the early hours of Tuesday morning at the Khandala Ghat. Starvation for three days, and loss of blood from injuries received while jumping out of a moving train, forced the young desperado to seek food and shelter from a railway employee.

The railway gate-keeper, on beholding a famished foreigner with one handcuff on and in convict's garb besmeared with blood, immediately recognised him as the man wanted by the police. During this tragic episode a posse of armed police from Poona and Bombay were searching the Ghats in the vicinity for their quarry.

The gateman immediately informed the Station Master at Khandala, about his strange visitor, and he in turn telephoned the authorities both in Bombay and Poona. Police Parties were immediately rushed to Khandala in search of the escaped convict.

Ruttner, meanwhile is stated got scent of the despatch of the police. He was helpless and could not offer much resistance owing to his weak state. He decided to hide in the nearest haystack.

The gateman noted the hiding place and immediately the police arrived on the scene at 3 a.m. armed with revolvers and torches, the haystack was pointed out to them.

The police officers who surrounded the haystack shouted out to the fugitive to surrender, and the desperado meekly emerged and gave himself up.

His condition, when captured was stated to be pitiable. Ruttner was terribly weak, due to starvation and was covered with bloodstains. He was immediately taken to Poona, where his condition necessitated his removal to hospital.

He will be taken to Yervada prison later.

HISTORY OF PRISONER.

Joseph Ruttner is a young Austrian Engineer, who escaped from a ship during her voyage from Singapore to India. He had been deported from Singapore. He boarded a Italian ship going to India and when she reached Marmagoa, he jumped overboard and swam ashore. He later came to Bombay.

On reaching Bombay he applied to the Police for permission to remain in India, but on enquiries they found that Ruttner, who was then staying at the Seamen's Institute, had been deported from Singapore and had escaped from an Italian ship. Inspector Watkins and Sergeant Neale of the Foreign Branch went to the Institute to arrest him, but when the Austrian got scent of their arrival, he locked himself in his room and barricaded the door.

The Police, who were defied by Ruttner, immediately summoned help and while they were about to break open the door, Ruttner jumped out of the window on to the roof of an adjoining building. He later engaged in a hand to hand fight with the police but was overpowered and arrested.

He was tried by Mr. Oscar Brown and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. It was while being escorted by Sergeants Flood and Young from Bombay to the Yeravda Prison at Poona that he escaped from a moving train on Saturday morning.

The Inevitable Choice of Discriminating Buyers

"Mysore Crepes," "Mysore Satins," "Mysore Georgettes"
are all made out of PURE MYSORE SILK
in the
GOVERNMENT SILK WEAVING FACTORY,----Mysore.

Experience the thrill of handling these Lovely Fabrics, feel their Soft Finish and see their fascinating colours.

You will Agree that there are no Silks more magically beautiful in all India.

AGENTS:

Messrs RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & Co., 81, Princess Street, Post Box No. 2100, Bombay 2. (for Bombay Presidency).

Messrs. MALLIKS, No 5, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta (for Bengal Assam, Bihar and Orissa).

Messrs. GOKALCHAND KHANNA & CO Swadeshi Cloth Merchants, Delhi Cloth Market, Laxmi Bazar Gate, Queen's Road, Delhi (for Delhi and United Provinces).

Messrs HANSRAJ DINANATH, Anarkali St., Lahore. (Selling Agents for the Punjab).

FOR DEPENDABILITY AND LOW COST Use MYSORE INSULATORS
They are good as long as your line lasts.
MYSORE INSULATORS have high electrical value, strength and ruggedness.
They are manufactured at
THE GOVERNMENT PORCELAIN FACTORY, MAILESWARAM P. O. BANGALORE
Further particulars can be had from our Agents:
THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO., No. 9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

"PROPHET OF NEW AGE"

Tribute To Sadhu Vasvani

A Bombay correspondent writes under Monday's date:—

Sadhu T. L. Vasvani came to Bombay from Sind to preside over the All-India Humanitarian Conference held in Bombay on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd November. He has been here since. He has lectured at different places in Bombay. There is a natural desire in Bombay to know more of the man and his message. Hence a series of his lectures have been arranged in Bombay during the next week.

He has international reputation, as a messenger of the New spirit. He believes in gentle forces. As said in answer to a question of welcome offered him at Ville Parle, he was "not a Sadhu, but a servant of Sadhus the Rishis and saints". He was professor, then rose to be principal of a first-grade college in the Punjab. That was years ago; then he left secular work to devote himself to the service of the people. He is the author of over 40 books in English, and about 45 books in Sindhi. His books cover a large ground including social service, literature, philosophy, and religion. He is a warm advocate of Indian culture.

Mr. Bharucha speaking the other day in the Cama Institute, said that the letters that he had received from the West spoke of three Indians as apostles of Indian culture, viz., (1) Mahatma Gandhi, (2) Rabindranath Tagore and (3) T. L. Vasvani.

The monthly named the "New Dawn" interprets Vasvani's message in English, and publishes, among other articles, his lecture on the Gita in the light of Modern thought. Dr. Cousins, the Irish Poet, spoke of Vasvani as India's "practical mystic", and in a book named "Samadashana" that Irish thinker and poet couples his name with the names of Arabindo Ghose and Rabindranath Tagore as contributors of the New Indian Renaissance of our days.

The eminent French savant, M. Paul Richard, writes of him thus:

"I have been blessed, for in the midst of the Desert of Sind I have seen a saint, a seer, a sage, a messenger of the New Spirit, a leader of the future, a prophet of the New age—Sadhu Vasvani."

Years ago Vasvani attended as India's representative to the World Congress of Religions held in Berlin. His address at that great and representative gathering was on "India's Message" It aroused deep interest in India's thought and religion. His subsequent tour on the Continent brought India's message to the notice of many persons in Europe. Last year Vasvani was invited to address the World Fellowship of Faiths, held in Chicago. Vasvani was unable to attend that great gathering. The next session of the World Fellowship of Faiths, it may be noted, will be held in London in 1936.

Vasvani's contributions to Gita in the "New Dawn" should be read by all lovers of culture. Vasvani writes on the Gita in the light of modern thought. He is a lover of the Gita and Sufi culture. He believes in the values of that culture of unity and love to the broken bewildered world to-day.

JUDGE'S ACTION JUSTIFIED

High Court Upholds Convictions For Disposing Of Dead Bodies

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court rejected the appeals of Mahasku Kudale and Maruti Dagdu who were sentenced to four years' R. I. by the Assistant Sessions Judge of Poona on the charge of causing the disappearance of evidence of murder.

The appellants and two others were found not guilty by the jury in the lower Court on the charge of murdering a woman and her child. The Sessions Judge, though disagreeing with the verdict, accepted it and acquitted all the accused But on the other charge of disposing of the dead bodies, the judge held that they were guilty and sentenced them as above.

Delivering judgment in appeal, their lordships observed that it might not infrequently happen that a judge trying a case with a jury might consider the jury's appreciation of evidence inconcurrent and their verdict wrong, but at the same time, he might think that the verdict was not so perverse as to justify a reference to the High Court. This was the position in the present case, and the judge was right in acting as he did.

Right View.

Their Lordships thought that there was no legal objection to the judgment appealed from in this case. All that the Court had to do was to decide whether the judge's view of evidence was correct. In Their Lordships' opinion there was no doubt that such a view was right. All the four persons had made detailed confessions as to how the crime was committed and the bodies were disposed of.

The confessions were later retracted, but as they were corroborated by other evidence, Their Lordships saw no reason why they should not be accepted, and held that the convictions were right.

Tie Between Ranga Iyer And R. S. Sarma

400 Applicants For 14 Seats In Assembly Nominations

WHO WILL REPRESENT LABOUR?

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, December 11.

Labour organisations are, I understand from Mr. V. V. Giri, going to make a definite stand against their representative in Assembly being nominated on considerations of "Safe Vote". They are having the meeting of the National Council of Trade Union Federation on 22nd at Nagpur, when the question will be discussed. The Federation claims that its status as Labour's spokesman has already been recognised in that only those persons whom the Federation recommends are nominated as Labour representatives to International Labour Organisation. Secondly, this Federation is given under the new constitution the status of electoral college for electing Labour representative. The Federation will put forward its nominee and will expect the Government to accept the recommendation.

PREFERENCE TO Mr JOSHI

They will probably give first preference to Mr. N. M. Joshi who has so brilliantly advocated and defended the cause of Labour in the last Assembly, next in order may be recommended the names of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who is the President of the Federation and who proved such a brilliant success as a member of the Assembly in the past. Thirdly the name of Mr. Bakhle is mentioned on the ground that Mr. Bakhle is an excellent speaker and enjoys the confidence of Labour organisations. Labour leaders also feel that the argument that Mr. Giri's election to the Assembly gives a genuine Labour representative is not to be used against them for the reason that in past Diwan Chamanlal's presence on the Swarajist benches was not used as an argument against the nomination of Mr. Joshi. Moreover Mr. Girimay be pledged to Congress programme and may not be free to take independent Labour view if party whip directs otherwise. Indeed the task of the Viceroy in nominating fourteen members to the Assembly is one of extreme difficulty and delicacy.

There is already a tie between Mr. R. S. Sarma and Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer and the case of the Depressed class and Parsee representatives is equally in doubt. Moreover the number of applicants for nomination is already stated to be as high as four-hundred.

NEW LIGHT ON
BIRTH CONTROL

On his return from Europe, Prof Gambers the well-known Sexologist—has written a comprehensive article on "The Practice of Birth Control" in which the subject is handled on entirely new lines and all known methods and some new ones are lucidly described For the benefit of the masses, this article has been incorporated in the latest edition of our catalogue of Birth Control appliances, a copy of which may be had post-free by anyone by just applying for it.

B. A. NATH & Co.,
6, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

CASE OF ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION DROPPED

Explanation Accepted

The case in which Mr. Shalome Abraham, Senior Teacher in Sir Jacob Sassoon School, had filed a complaint of misappropriation, in respect of Rs. 500 against Mr. Soloman Moses, Solicitor, extrustee of the Bene-Israel Home for Destitutes and orphans, was dropped, when it came up for hearing before Mr. I. S. Haji, the Additional Presidency Magistrate, on Monday.

The complainant accepted the explanation given by the accused that the entry of Rs. 500 on the debit side was an error committed by the accountant which the accused did not notice for a long time.

The Magistrate observed that the complainant had brought the case in a spirit of public service and the matter was closed.

Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati appeared for the complainant while Mr. Godino defended the accused.

Sweeper Committed To Sessions

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Dec. 10.

On a charge of having murdered Budan Muski, a sanitary 'Mukadam' in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, Bhola Puran, a sweeper, has been committed by the Resident Magistrate at Kalyan to stand his trial at the Thana Sessions Court. Bhola is alleged by the prosecution to have stabbed the 'mukadam' on the railway platform at Kalyan in broad daylight.

While an undertrial prisoner, Bhola was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment for having attempted to commit suicide.

Alleged Attempt At Suicide

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Dec. 10.

Pirya Ambo (20), a Harijan, of Roha, (in the Kolaba District) was to-day charged before the Resident Magistrate at Kurla with having attempted to commit suicide on last Saturday evening by keeping his head on the rails near the yard at a time when a down train was approaching the Kurla station. Pirya was put under arrest and taken into custody.

NOT HABITUAL WEARER OF KHADI

S. P. C. C. Council Recommends Removal Of Pesident

KARACHI, December 11.

After a prolonged trial lasting for three days during which time evidence of a number of witnesses was recorded, the Council of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, it is understood, has recommended to the All-India Congress Working Committee to remove Sjt. Naraindas Anandji Bechar, President, Karachi Congress Committee from the post on the plea that he has no faith in the Congress programme and that he is not a habitual wearer of Khaddar.

All the statements and papers have been sent to the Working Committee and sanction is expected within three weeks.—United Press.

Kurla Vyayamshala's Annual Gathering

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Dec. 10.

Mr. J. G. Simons, the Administrative Officer of the Kurla Municipality, presided over the third annual gathering of the Jaya Bajarang Sangh Vyayamshala held yesterday afternoon at Old Kurla.

Mr. A. S. Shirodkar, the honorary secretary of the institution, in the course of his report, said that the gymnasium was making an all round progress and was greatly patronised by the youths of Kurla.

Mr. Simons expressed great satisfaction at the enthusiasm shown by the pupils of the gymnasium in performing various feats.

The prizes were given away by Mrs. Simons to the winners.

YOUR LIFE READING

MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR DAILY.

Please fill up the lucky coupon attached below and send the same to us. You will be furnished with matters regarding your health, family, profit or loss in profession, financial fluctuations, journeys, friendship and its subsequent results, attitude of your relations towards you, lucky and unlucky effects, relationship with the government, lucky and unlucky days, lucky number and colour, lottery and race. A golden opportunity to the professionists, merchants, speculators etc., to possess our daily readings which opens your eyes to the vicissitudes of your luck and which no one ought to miss. Remedies to avert the evil influence of your stars are then and there mentioned. Do not fail to seize this rare opportunity. Required informations noted below may be also sent in a separate sheet.

CHARGES

One Year Life Reading (Monthly details)	...	Rs. 2-0-0
Five Years " "	...	Rs. 7-8-0
One Year " (Weekly details)	...	Rs. 10-0-0
One Year " (Daily details)	...	Rs. 50-0-0
One month " for trial "	...	Rs. 5-0-0
V. P. Charges within India and Burma	...	Rs. 0-5-0

HANUMATH UPASI V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR,
Hanuman Jothish Office, Tiruttani, S.India.

"LUCKY COUPON"

Sir,

Please send me my life reading Monthly/Weekly/or Daily and I am giving you all the informations regarding the same. I request you to send this by V.P.P. (or M.O. Postal Order Sent).

1. Full Name.....
2. Sex (Mr. Mrs or Miss).....
3. Age and Profession.....
4. Date and time of Birth if available.....
5. Time of writing and Date.....
6. For one Year or.....
7. Monthly, Weekly or Daily.....

ADDRESS:—

..... Yours faithfully,
..... (Sd.)
..... Date.

"For Your Health's Sake
Have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a Day"

Two Reasons for the tremendous popularity of WOLFE'S

It is not only a good beverage but also proved remedy for Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. INSIST UPON the Original and Genuine WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS and refuse worthless imitations.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS

Sole Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

"EXHAUSTED"

Vitophenes FOR SHATTERED NERVES

Nerve-strain needs *immediate* relief. Take Vitophenes . . . feel their natural tonic effect soothing your nerves, bracing up your body . . . making you fit again. In bottles of 50 tablets from your chemists.

CASTOPHENE MANUFACTURING CO. (INDIA)
P. O. Box 88, KARACHI
CASTOPHENE MFG. CO., (India), Post Box 2187, Bombay.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES

ARE BEST
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

An Insurance against Nervous and Physical Debility and An Assurance of Healthiness

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS Rupee one per tin of (32 pills).

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
Jamnagar, Kathiawar,
Bombay Office:—
KALBADEVI ROAD.

at the first Sign of a SORE THROAT

YOUR FIRST NEED IS Lova PASTILLES

The first huskiness preceding a sore throat demands a Lova Pastille. Antiseptic and delightfully refreshing, these pastilles are invaluable to orators, singers and smokers. Buy a box now and keep them in readiness.

For a Tin of 100 Tablets As. 13.

MALGHAM BROS.
19, Bank St., BOMBAY.

Fascists Plan Revolution In U. S.

General Butler Reveals Plot To Put Unemployed In Military Barracks

A remarkable story of a plan for a Fascist revolution in the United States was told (in mail week) by Major-General Smedley Butler, formerly ranking officer of the United States Marine Corps, says the New York correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian." General Butler gave his evidence at a secret session of the Congressional Committee which is investigating un-American activities. Before doing so he gave his information to the New York "Evening Post," which publishes it as a copyright article.

General Butler says he was approached some time ago by a group of wealthy Wall Street brokers with a request to form a Fascist army of 500,000 men recruited chiefly from amongst former soldiers of the United States army. He was told there was dol. 3,000,000 available for expenses. The plan was for the army to assemble at Washington about one year hence, and compel the President to take a Fascist nominee Secretary of State. The President and Vice-President would then be forced to resign, and under the United States Constitution the Fascist Secretary of State would become head of the Government.

The men who approached General Butler said if President Roosevelt was willing to co-operate he might remain nominally President and be treated "as Mussolini did the King of Italy."

General Butler says on several occasions these brokers sought to force upon him large sums of money for preliminary expenses. One of the men had gone to Italy and Germany in the spring of this year to study Fascist methods.

LABOUR BATTALIONS.

Part of the plan was to put unemployed men in the military barracks and to use them in labour battalions, somewhat as Hitler had done.

Recently General Butler was told that the plans were now less urgent because President Roosevelt was moving toward conservatism.

General Butler was told that if he refused the next choice as head of the Fascist army was General Douglas MacArthur who, until this week, was Chief of the United States army. The third choice was Mr. Hanford Macnider, former director of the American Legion ex-Servicemen's organisation.

General Butler named as chief spokesman for the Wall Street group Robert Sterling Clark and Gerald Macguire.

KERALA'S VIGOROUS FIGHT AGAINST UNTOUCHABILITY

Harijan Sevak Sangha's Systematic Educative Propaganda In Rural Areas

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail.)

The report of the Kerala Provincial Board of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangha for the year ending September 30 just issued shows a creditable record of work in the cause of uplift of the Harijans. The province consists of Travancore, Cochin, British Malabar and the formal amalgamation of these into the United Kerala Board came into effect from first September last.

The main items of activity were the organisation of religious Bhajan parties, propaganda meetings in rural areas, establishments of schools and free hostels for Harijan pupils, temperance work, rendering medical aid, sinking wells and giving economic aid.

EDUCATIVE PROPAGANDA

Educational advancement was the most important item of work. There were only 6 schools in Cochin-Travancore area and 5 in Malabar at the beginning of the year. 21 schools were added during the year. 1,308 students attend these schools, 25 of which are in rural areas. Most of these schools are either pre-preparatory schools or night schools, for adults and none of the schools was not simply a class-room affair, because an out-door programme of work in the environs of the schools was provided. The schools in Malabar did considerable educative propaganda in regard to sanitation, prohibition and cleanliness. The report says that fair success had been achieved in making day schools, centres of child welfare work, prohibition campaign and sanitation.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Miscellaneous aid, by way of scholarships, clothes and books was given to Harijan pupils. During the year a sum of Rs. 1,606 was spent in this behalf. Free hostels were conducted in Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Guruvayur. In addition to these, substantial assistance was given to 4 free Harijan boarding homes, and midday meals were supplied to Harijan students at Nagercoil Quilon, Alleppey and Adoor.

GANDHIJI'S VISIT

Among the general events of importance during the year were the visit of Gandhiji and the publication of the report of the Trivandrum Temple Enquiry Committee.

Concluding the report says:

SUSTAINED PROGRAMME

The untouchability problem in Kerala is in some ways more acute than elsewhere in India. But even before the Harijan movment several organisations had undertaken vigorous fight against Untouchability. While it is true that such efforts achieved considerable results, it is only after the Harijan movement that the whole province, has from one end to the other, organised a systematic and sustained programme of day-to-day work for the abolition of Untouchability and for Harijan uplift and Temple-Entry. There is no doubt that Kerala in common with the rest of India has felt the overwhelming urge to do justice to Harijans in every walk of life.—United Press.

BARODA GIRL GUIDES

Ahmedabad's Move For Public Reception

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 11.

A meeting of the Reception Committee, Baroda Girl Guides (Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya Girls was held in the Congress House, on Sunday, when Lady Vidyagouri Nilkanth presided. The following resolutions were adopted:—

(1) That Sjt. Balwantrai P. Thakor, President Ahmedabad Municipality, be requested to preside over the public meeting to be convened for reception and presentation of address.

(2) That a drafting Committee of Lady Vidyagouri Nilgant, Sjt. Jivanlal Desai, and Sjt. Gangaram Khanna be formed (with powers to co-opt) to draft the address of welcome.

(3) That invitations to prominent citizens, Associations, and public bodies be issued on behalf of the Reception Committee.

(4) That in view of service rendered to the cause of womanhood by the Mahavidyalaya Girls, special arrangement be made for accommodation for women in the public meeting as well as on the railway station.

(5) That the help of boy-scouts and girl-guides be specially requisitioned on the occasion.

Sjt. Balwantrai Thakor has agreed to preside over the public function.

R. C. CUTCHI LOHANA BALASHRAM BOARDERS UNION

The Hon. Secretaries write:—

The Union of the past boarders of the Panchhoddas Chatrabhuj Cutchi Lohana Balashram, Bombay, who have received their education in the said institution was founded on 10th of November 1934 with a view to serve the institution in all possible ways.

All the past boarders are requested to join the Union and thus encourage its spirit of service.

Well-known Poona Barrister Dead

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. A. M. Moodlayar, Barrister-at-law of Poona died on Friday night at Poona. Early on Friday morning he complained of pain in the abdomen and was removed to Dr. Bandoravala's new Nursing Home where an operation was performed but inspite of the best medical aid he expired at 11 p.m.

At the funeral Mr. Dange Advocate eulogised the character and services of Barrister Moodlayar in fitting terms and was followed by Dr. Goray and Mr. Nagarker. Mr. Moodlayar leaves behind him his young widow, two sons and a daughter to mourn his loss.

Our Ranchi Letter

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS RESIGN

Sequel To Govt. Supercession Of Collection Departments

(From Our Correspondent).

RANCHI, Dec. 3.

Mrs. Griffin will represent the Ranchi women in the ensuing All-India Women's Conference to be held in Karachi in the X'mas. holidays. She has been elected by the Women's Council of Bihar that has recently met at Patna.

The local Government has superceded the collection department of the Ranchi Municipality for the period of sixteen months and is reported to have said that unless an early and substantial improvement is made in the sphere of administration, Government will be compelled to completely supercede the Municipality. Special emphasis is stated to have been given to the improvement of local sanitation.

An emergent meeting of the commissioners held on December 4 when the following resolution was moved and duly passed: "The commissioners do in a body resign their seats as a protest against the illegal action on the part of the Government in depriving the board of its vital functions." The have requested the Government to reconsider their decisions and revoke the same. A telegram has been sent to the local Government to this effect and an early representation by the chairman of all the factors involved in the situation will be sent to them.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa has donated a sum of Rs. 500 towards the funds of the Ranchi Athletic Association.

MENTAL HOSPITAL.

The death rate of the Indian Mental Hospital, Ranchi, the biggest of the kind in India, has continued to be the lowest in comparison with others shows the latest report of Major Dhanjibhoy, Superintendent, Indian Mental Hospital.

It further shows through the administration of the oil in Sabji leaf and Biswa Tulasi (Basillicum Citrtum) encouraging results were obtained in allaying excitement and serving as a powerful hypnotic in highly excited cases. Only a few drops of the yellowish green oil if poured into each nostril of a highly excited patient serve as highly hypnotic Again sulphur injections were tried in 215 cases of various types of mental disorders from 1930 to 1933 with satisfactory results out of which 35 were completely cured, 85 improved their mental health. The accommodation in the hospital remained the same as in former years viz., 1014 for male, 272 for females and 50 extras granted by Government in 1929 were in regular demand. Sports and amusements have proved of excellent therapeutic value.

NO JURISDICTION FOR REDUCTION OF STAFF

Manilal Kothari On Grievances Of B. B. C. I. Employees

Mr. Manilal Kothari, Hon. General Secretary, B. B. & C. I. Railway employees' Association, has issued the following:—

Owing to my deportation from British India under the Foreigners' Act, after my release from jail in the month of September 1933, I have not been able to do much active work on the line. For the present I stay at Joravarnagar, B. S. Ry. (Kathiawar) and have been doing what little is possible for me to do.

Various cases of grievances of individuals and as well as of groups, which were sent by the staff concerned to our office at Ahmedabad, have been dealt with by me and communicated to the authorities for such relief or action as was necessary. I am glad to be able to say that the authorities appear to be looking into these cases in good spirit, though the results in some cases have not been quite satisfactory. But this has not disheartened me, nor should it at all dishearten you. We must carry on our work in a perfectly conciliatory and sportsman-like spirit, and time will come, as it is bound to come, when the authorities will come to feel that it is their imperative duty to look more carefully, coolheadedly, and sympathetically into the matters represented to them by the staff through the Association or the Union and do what is necessary and possible to afford adequate relief or redress.

On our part, we must also take care to see that what we represent, is a real grievance. Right of representation is there and it should be utilised to the fullest extent at a proper time and in, a proper spirit.

HIS TOUR.

During the last few months, I have toured on the Metre Gauge up to Phulera, and on the Board Gauge I visited Baroda and Navsari and met the staff here and there on the intermediate stations. I met so many of the old members of the Association. Members paid up their fees and some old members even their arrears. The present scales of pay particularly of the junior staff, are quite inadequate, both as regards the 'maximum and the 'minimum,' and even there, there is no guarantee of regular promotions. Then, come the blocks at certain stages. The first block is on Rs. 55/ or Rs. 65/ (modified scales) and on Rs. 70/ and Rs. 85/ (in the old scales). Also, there must be an increase in the number of posts in higher grades. In any case, the modified scales should be abolished.

While the discontent is already there on account of blocks in the scales of pay, long hours of duty, leave, insufficient and in several cases insanitary housing accommodation, the same is lately aggravated by the indiscriminate retrenchment of the staff which has been and is being made on the recommendations of the job-analysers. The railway shows increased earnings and in view of increasing work and responsibilities, there is absolutely no justification for reduction of the staff.

Released From Yeravda

(From A Correspondent.)

The following three prisoners from Gujarat who were undergoing sentence under section 17, Criminal Law Amendment Act are released from Yeravda Prison on Saturday last.

(1) Ramniklal Modi, (Sabarmati Ashram);

(2) Amritlal Joshi, (Broach Dt.), and

(3) Dayabhai Chohan, (Kaira Dt.).

The session of the Council of State starts from the middle of February.—United Press.

THE ONLY CERTAINTY OF LIFE IS ITS UNCERTAINTY

Therefore

Insure your life with

NEW INDIA

and

FEEL SAFE

Chairman: SIR NOWROJEE B. SAKLATVALA, Kt., C.I.E.

Paid-up Capital: Rs. 71,21,055

Head Office: ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

EVERYONE IS WEARING

Dhariwal REGD. TRADE MARK

LOHIS

HARD WEARING, SMART AND IN ATTRACTIVE COLOURS IN A VARIETY OF PRICES.

The DHARIWAL WOOLLEN MILLS
DHARIWAL PUNJAB
ESTD — 1880
No 132 H

Local Agents:— FULCHAND and Co., 373, Sheikh Memon Street, BOMBAY.
Dhariwal Materials may be obtained from all Good Dealers.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
CALCUTTA.

AN UP-TO-DATE MODERN HOTEL Centrally Situated

Select—Comfortable EXCELLENT INDIAN & EUROPEANS CUISINE

Each Bed-Room equipped with Sanitary Bathrooms. Lift, Electric Bells, Light & Fan.

East of "STATESMAN" OFFICE.

Tele: "Homely"

Police Fish Out Revolver From Pond

RUNGPUR, Dec. 10.

The Police fished out yesterday a six-chambered revolver from a pond at Gaibandha. Harachandra Choudhury was arrested today in this connection.—United Press.

The District Magistrate, Midnapore, has issued fresh orders under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, prohibiting cycling by Bengali Hindu Bhadralok youths in certain specified areas in Midnapore District. In exceptional cases passes will be issued.—United Press.

Latest Commercial News

SMALL RISE OF 4 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Easy Tendency In Crossrates

GOLD UNCHANGED BUT SILVER BETTER

Wheat Quiet But Linseed Easy

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

On Tuesday, crossrates developed a slightly easy tendency.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

The New York cotton market was firm owing to fairly good buying orders. General improvement in the dry goods trade was a bullish factor.

GOLD UNCHANGED BUT SILVER BETTER.

London gold was unchanged but silver was a shade higher.

WHEAT QUIET BUT LINSEED EASY.

Wheat was quiet but linseed was easy on favourable weather reports

RUBBER AND JUTE QUIET.

Tin was dull and rubber and jute were quiet.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES IN FAIR REQUEST.

The London Stock Exchange displayed distinctly improved sentiment on better enquiry. Giltedged securities were in fair request although actual business was not encouraging.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Dec. 11.

Previous closing	12.54
To-day's opening	12.55
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	12.58
Difference	+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

Previous closing	6.69
To-day's opening	6.71
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	6.72
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 228

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York Dec. 11.

Cotton developed considerable activity to-day and prices continued to move up on fairly good buying by trade and commission houses together with purchases credited to the Government account while offerings also were limited. There was a talk of barter of cotton with forcing products but such a proposal will be difficult to arrange because United States possesses favourable trade balance with most countries importing American farm produce The general improvement in dry goods trade was another favourable factor in the upswing.

Trading in May commenced at 12.55 i.e. 1 point higher than the previous closing. The market displayed good activity on a steady flow of purchasing orders influenced by higher Liverpool advices and steadiness of the Stock Exchange with the price gradually rising to 12.61 but subsequently the demand slowed down but the undertone continued very steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.58 with a rise of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 11.

The following were the opening ranges.

January (12.49/12.49) 12.49/12.49
March (12.56/12.56) 12.55/12.55
May (12.55/12.54) 12.55/12.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.73) 6.75
American March (6.71) 6.73
Egyptian January (8.68) 8.65
Egyptian March (8.68) 8.64

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 11. 10-30 p.m.

Broach A/M. moved between Rs. 227-8 and Rs. 228-12 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 228-8 with New York futures about 5 points up.

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

The following report of the Directors, will be presented to the shareholders at the twenty-fourth ordinary general meeting to be held at "Southern House" Cannon Street in the city of London, on Tuesday the 18th instant:—

REVENUE ACCOUNT

A trading Profit of £29,527: 1: 8 is shown, as compared with £65,494:13:11 in the previous year.

The low prices for Kerosene and Benzine in India, to which reference was made in the last Annual Report, have persisted throughout the year and the market in India for oil products generally was depressed. The burden of taxation continues to weigh heavily on the Company.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Total credits in the Profits and Loss Account comprising gross profits, interest, profit on sale of securities and sundry receipts amount to £48,483:0:5. and deducting sundry charges, debenture interest, sinking fund, depreciation, income tax and salaries which amount to £1,05,528:7:8 a debit balance is shown of £57,045:7:3 which will be carried forward.

The Directors regret that no dividend is possible for the year under review.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Dec. 11.

Previous closing	4.95 3/4
To-day's opening	4.95 1/4
To-day's closing	4.95

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Dec. 11.

Previous closing	4.95 3/4
To-day's opening	4.95 3/8
To-day's closing	4.95 3/8
Difference	—.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, Dec. 11.

Previous closing	75.21
To-day's opening	75.15
To-day's closing	75.09
Difference	—.12

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 11.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95 3/8 but soon eased to 4.94 15/16. However subsequently on better support the rate improved to 4.95 7/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.95 3/8

The franc opened at 75.15 and slid back to 75.09 but later gradually recovered to 75.15.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 75.09

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 11.

The market closed quiet

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	24 1/2d.	24 5/8d.
Forward	24 5/8d.	24 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 11.

Gold (£7-0-4 1/2) £7-0-4 1/2

BULLION

London, Dec. 11.

Influx (£69,000) £1,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver Spot (24 1/2d.) 24 5/8d.
Gold per ounce (£7-0-4 1/2) £7-0-4 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec. 11.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 5/8 to 5/8 p.c.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c

CROSS RATES

London, Dec. 11. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16)	1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.65 3/8)	5.66
New York on Bombay (37.30)	37.40
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 5/8)	0.92 5/8
London on Milan (57.96)	57.96
London on Shanghai (1-4 5/8)	1-4 5/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32)	1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 66/9, 66/11 and 66/14. There was a little more activity to-day due to favourable advices from abroad with the evidence of some buying support but at the higher level some profit-taking developed However subsequently the price again improved on speculative buying influenced by better London cables.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13, 34/13/6 and 34/14/6. The market showed some slight improvement but speculative interest was at a low ebb and the demand was not aggressive. However prices kept steady and closed at Rs. 34/13/9, 34/14/3 and 34/15/3.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 10.

December	1.01 1/4—1/4c
May	1.02 5/8—3/8c
July	0.96 1/4—1/4c

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 62 3/4 and May 64 3/4. Some interest was displayed by traders but business on the whole remained rather small.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 11.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with December at 1.00 5/8. The market was quiet to-day in the absence of any important buying with traders generally holding off.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Dec. 11

Argentine linseed opened quiet with February at 12.04. Prices declined on foreign selling and liquidation influenced by favourable conditions of weather and improving crop prospects with the price falling to 11.90 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

Bombay, Dec. 11.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 1/2 buyers £228 5/8 sellers) £228 1/4 buyers £228 3/4 sellers. Dull.
Lead (£10 1/4 buyers £10 3/8 sellers) £10 1/8 buyers £10 3/16 sellers. Easy.
Electrolytic Copper (£31 to £31 1/2) £31 to £31 1/2
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-4

JUTE

Crop Dec-Jan new crop (£16 1/2 sellers) £16 3/8 sellers.
Dunlop Dec (£19 3/4 sellers) £19 3/4 sellers) £19 3/4 sellers
Lightning Dec (£17 3/4 sellers) £17 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/8) 6 5/16 paid and sellers.
April-June (6 5/8) 6 9/16 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Dec-Jan. (£12 1/16 sellers) £12 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Dec-Jan. (£11 13/16 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Dec-Jan. (£9 3/4 sellers) £9 11/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

(May 1935)

Bombay, Dec 11.

Rates at 9-0 a.m	6 10 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 11 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 11 9
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 11 6
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 11 3
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 11 0
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 11 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Dec. 11. 10-30 p.m.
Wheat January	4 5 6
Wheat May	4 11 6
Linseed May	6 11 0

The Tone was steady.

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Dec. 10.

December	53.80—.30
March	55.00

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 8th December 1934 768,000; from 1st April to the 8th December 1934 21,140,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England During the week ending the 8th December 1934 nil; from 1st April to the 8th December 1934 —2,250,000.

Total during the week ending the 8th December 1934 768,000; from 1st April to the 8th December 1934 18,890,000.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, has issued the following press communique:—

Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 11th December 1934. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,25,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-10-6 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-10-3 received approximately 66 per cent. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 1-7-0 per annum.

2. Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 18th December 1934. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 21st December 1934. Other conditions are as usual.

3. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday, the 12th to Monday, the 17th December 1934 at Rs. 99-10-9 per cent. subject to the condition that the sale of intermediates may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during this period. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 5th to the 10th December 1934 amounted to Rs. 36,75,000.

BRIGHTER SENTIMENT ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

MID-EUROPEAN POLITICAL TENSION RELIEVED

Commodities Quiet And Featureless

MERGER OF BIG WELSH COLLIERIES AND POWELL STEAM COAL COMPANY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.

With the mid-European political tension relieved, sentiment decided brighter on the Stock Exchange and although business failed to expand to any great extent and no special feature presented itself, more interest was displayed allround.

Commodities were quiet and featureless. Rubber eased slightly on poor Eastern American advices; but recovered somewhat towards the close.

Wall Street opened firm, then rallied quietly, but traders are still cautious.

The announcement is expected shortly of the merger of welsh associated collieries and Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company with the capital of 18 million sterling. two companies work 75 mines. The Merger will control half the output of the south Wales coalfield.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec. 11.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday Dec. 7 £96 1/2
Monday Dec. 10 £97

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 11. 3-30 p.m.

Market generally were in a brighter sentiment but the demand improved after hesitation. Giltedgeds and Industrials in general were steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£89 1/8) £89 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£109 1/8) £109 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 7/8) £112 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 7/8) £118 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107) £107
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117) £117 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer ordinary (11 7/8) 11 7/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/4) dol 4 1/2
Musical Industries (28-7 1/2) 28-9
Princhin Johnson (42-0) 42-0
Imperial Chemical Defd (36-3) 36-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-1 1/2) 9-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (114-4 1/2) 114-4 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£93 1/2) £93 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (48-6) 48-0
University Ordinary (22 6) 23-6
Ford Motors (35-1 1/2) 35-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless (7 1/4) 7
British American Tobacco (125-7 1/2) 125-7 1/2
Camera 'A' (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (136-9) 136-9
P and O S N Co Defd (15-3) 15-3
Distillers (93-9) 93-9
Bredrurd Dyers (9-6) 9-6
British Celcnese (11-3) 11-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (66-9) 66-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (45-0) 45-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-0) 7-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-9) 9-9
Inter Nickels (23 3/4) 23 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-9) 5-9
Tata Iron and Steel (£111) £111

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£51) £51
L M S Ord (£21 1/4) £21 1/4
L N E R Defd (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Southern Dutch (£23) £23
Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£132-8) £132 1/2
London 'G' Stock (£93 1/4) £94

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (263-9) 266-3
Goddar (187-6) 187-6
Moddar New (80-0) 80-0
Sub Nigel (238-9) 241-3
Spring Mines (168-9) 168-9
Union Corporation (138-9) 138-9

JUTE SHARES UNCHANGED

Good Enquiry In Coals

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

Jutes ruled practically unchanged and a large volume of business was put through. Coals were firmer with good enquiry Teas were unchanged. In Miscellaneous, British India Corporation was wanted and showed a smart rise while others were about unchanged. Government securities were firm. Following were closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 per cent New Loan 1941 101/5 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent paper 97/11; 3 1/2 per cent New Loan 1947/50 103/3 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 111/10 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1960/70 111/10 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 109/11 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 119/8; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 105/8.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1625/8; Imperial Bank conty 415.

Railways:—Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light 68.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore ordy 18/4.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec. 11. 3-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£88 1/2) £88 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96 1/2) £97
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£113) £113 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£115 1/4) £115 3/4
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£108) £108
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£105) £105
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£115 1/4) £115 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£112 1/4) £112 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (23-1 1/2) 22-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (37-6) 37-6
Donaro Tea (52-6) 51-3

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-6) 22-9
Gula Kelampong (17-4 1/2) 17-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (30-6) 29-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (59-0) 59-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (11-9) 11-9
Rio Tintos (13 7/8) 13 7/8
East Rand Proprietary (50-6) 50-6
Rand Mines (140-0) 140-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (34-4 1/2) 35-0
Anglo Persian (41-10 1/2) 41-3
Burma Oil (73-1 1/2) 72-6
Mexican Eagle (6-0) 6-0
Shell Transport (43-9) 43-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£18 1/8) £18 1/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 11.

The following were the opening rates

General Motors (dol 32 5/8) dol 32 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 1/2) dol 11 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 37 3/4) dol 38 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 83 1/4) dol 83 5/8

Coals:—Amalgamated 23/3 ex div; Bengal 250; Equitable 28/4; Burra Dhemo 4/14; Burrakur 44/4; New Beerbhoom 14/8; New Manbhoom 59/4; Pench Valley 44/4; Raneegunge 35/4; Sindra 12/8; Union 16.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy 15/14; Anglo India 490/8; Auckland 268/8; Bally 231 small lot; Barnagore 191; Belvedere 437/8; Birla 16/11; Birla pref 114/12; Budge Budge 375 small lots; Calcutta Jute ordy 27; Craig 2/6; Empire 44 small lot; Fort William 331; Fort Gloster 645; Gondalpara 965 small lot, Gourepore ordy 712 small lot; Howrah 60/15; Hukumchand 17 ex div; India 426; Kamarhatty 637; Kankinarah 568; Kinnison 725 small lot; Fothian 343 small lot; Megna 54; National 27; Northbrook 53/8; Noddea 73/12; Orient 233 small lot; Presidency 6/13; Reliance 81/12; Standard ordy 382 small lot; Waverley 2/9; Waverley pref 87.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 8/4; Agra electric 128; Bareilly electric 13/12; Bengal Telephone ordy 18/2; Cuttack elec. 8/2; Dacca elec. 19/6; U. P. electric 159; Arthur Butler ordy 44/12; Bengal Iron 4/4; British India electric construction 6/4; Britannia Build and Iron 4/12; Burn and Com ordy 319; Burn and Co. 6 per cent pref 116; Indian Galvanizing 10/12; Indian Iron and Steel 8/4; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 70; Kumardhubi Engineering ordy 3/8; Marshalls and Co. 1/9; Concord of India Insurance 12/14 premium; B. I. Corporation ordy 3/1; B. I. Corporation pref. 151; Calcutta Ice 9; Ganges rope 307; Indian Cables 3/4; British Ceylon Corporation ordy 10/5; Bengal Paper ordy 103; India Paper Pulp 148 small lot; Titaghur paper ordy 21/12 cum div; Midnapore Zemindary 75/8; India General Navigation ordy 129/8 small lot.

Sugar:—Belsund 8/8; Cawnpore 35/6. Teas:—Bishnauth 33/4; Tezpore 12/10

Debentures:—5 1/2 per cent 1956/86 Calcutta Port Trust 123/12; 4 per cent 1906/36 Calcutta Municipal 101 small lot; 4 per cent 1907/37 Calcutta Municipal 101 small lot.—A. P.

Demand For Conciliation Board

DISTRESS OF DOCK STRIKERS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

A requisition meeting of the Calcutta Corporation held today adopted unanimously a resolution urging the Government of Bengal to take action under the Trade Dispute Act for the settlement of the dispute between the dock workers and their employers, which has already caused distress among several thousand dock workers.

Mr. Holmes Lejoer, (of the European group), said that his information was that a high Government official had intervened in the dispute and a meeting had already taken place between the said official and prominent strike leaders.

He had also learnt that an official statement embodying the results of this meeting would be made on the floor of the Bengal Council to-morrow. Accordingly he suggested the postponement of discussion on the resolution, which was, however, carried.—United Press.

"Damage To Business And Reputation"

Evidence In Case Against Congress Enquiry Committee

Evidence was recorded on Tuesday in the suit going on before Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court in which the Union Benefit Provident Co. Ltd. is claiming Rs. 50,000 as damages for alleged defamation from Thakorelal P. Thakore and 10 others who were members of the Provident Vigilance Committee appointed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress to enquire into and report on the working of free insurance companies and Provident Societies.

The evidence led by the plaintiffs was meant to elicit the point that the publication of the report had damaged the reputation and business of the plaintiff Co.

Ratansey Damji, Vice-President of the Cutchi Dasa Oswal caste of Bombay, deposed that he was approached by the Co., to secure support of his caste-members for the Co. He put the matter before the "Mahajan" (meeting of caste members), but as a result of the publication of the defendants' Committee's report, there was an uproar and the meeting refused to support the Company.

"NOT WORTHY OF SUPPORT."

Another witness, Motilal Acharya, Commissioner in the Court of Badnera (Gwalior State) said that he was an agent of the plaintiff Co., and entered into an agreement with it to secure members from his province. For this purpose he appointed sub-Agents in his territory. He read in the "Hindustan" a resolution passed by the defendants' Committee that the new Companies that were stringing up were defrauding the public and were not worthy of public support. He understood by the resolution that certain Companies, including the plaintiff Company were recommended by the Committee to be boycotted by the public. On reading the resolution witness felt that he should not have any dealings with such Companies as they were started to defraud the public. Thereafter he ceased working for the plaintiff Co. He was a Congressman.

IN PEASANTS' INTEREST

Replying to Mr M. V. Desai in cross-examination; witness said he had read in the resolution that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had issued a message stating that "Free Insurance Companies" should perish as early as possible.

Counsel—I put it to you that Sardar Vallabhbhai had issued this message in the interests of the peasants.

Witness—Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. Billimoria, counsel for plaintiffs, witness said that but for the boycott announced by the defendants' Committee, he would have been able to put through the business which he had promised for the Company.

Dr. Jethalal V. Vora was the next witness for the plaintiffs. He said that he had been a member of the Municipal Corporation for 10 years, and was also a member of the Standing Committee. He acted as medical examiner to some Insurance Companies.

He knew Lakhamsey Jetha, a Director of the plaintiff Co. He had attended the opening ceremony of the Company. He had read the whole report of the Committee in the "Bombay Samachar". It gave him the impression that there was something not honest about the plaintiff Co.

His lordship—What else was your impression?

Dr. Vora—I thought I should not worry about this Company, and so I gave up the idea of being its director, for which I was approached. I thought the provident Companies were not working on the plans accepted by the general public.

EFFECT OF SARDAR'S MESSAGE

The next witness, Ratansey Jethabhai Khonna, said that he was a businessman in Masur in Satara District. He had secured the agency of the plaintiff Co., for Satara. When he read that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other respectable Congressmen were asking the public not to encourage such Companies, he felt that he should not help the Company.

Further hearing was adjourned.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

Election Will Take Place On Jan. 24.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11.

It is understood that January 24 1935, will be fixed for election of the new President of the Assembly. This will give three days for the new members to come up and take the oath and be present to participate in the voting Nominations for presidentship will be receievd till noon on 23rd.

The question of a temporary chairman for conducting the proceedings has not yet been decided.—A. P.

CONTINGENTS FOR SAAR.

GENEVA, Dec. 11.

The military Sub-Committee decided that Saar force shall consist of 1,500 British, 1,300 Italians 250 Dutch and Swedes. Each force will assemble in the Saar by 22nd instant.—Reuter.

BRITAIN APPROVES AUSTRIAN LOAN

Govt. Guarantees 24-1/2 per cent Issues

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Replying to a Parliamentary question, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, after stating that negotiations for raising an internationally guaranteed conversion loan for Austria had the full approval of the British Government, added that the guarantee given by the British Government, namely 24-1/2 per cent of all the issues was the same as that given to the old loan, which was being converted and that in view of the reduction in Austria's burden, it was evident that the risk of the guarantee becoming operative would be greatly reduced.—B.O.W.

CAMBRIDGE BEATS OXFORD

LONDON, Dec. 11.

In Intervarsity Rugby match at Twickenham Cambridge University beat Oxford University by 29 points to 4.—Reuter.

Narrow Movement In Cotton Prices

ABSENCE OF SPECULATIVE ACTIVITY

Scattered Trade Support Meeting Hedge Selling

PROFESSIONAL OPERATORS HOLDING ALOOF AWAITING CHANGES IN N. I. R. A.

Bombay, Dec 11

On Monday, the New York cotton futures market was quiet and featureless. Prices advanced on favourable conditions in dry goods market. The market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was utter absence of any outside speculative activity and in the absence of any fresh development, the market was featureless.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with May delivery 12.55. There was scattered trade buying which resulted in a further rise of 3 points and May delivery was quoted 12.58 which was the highest level of the day. At this level there was some profit-taking which depressed prices 7 points from the highest level and May delivery was quoted 12.51. Thereafter the market was quiet but steady with a limited business and the market closed at a rise of one point for near months while distant deliveries advanced 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 5 points with 12.75c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and with a limited turnover closed at a rise of three points to unchanged. Spot cotton prices closed at 12.77c.

Professional operators are awaiting important modifications in N I R A. programme and changes in Codes as now there is a growing belief that without increasing purchasing capacity, no fresh upward move is likely.

On Monday, the Liverpool cotton futures market was quiet and featureless with scattered trade calling. The market opened unchanged and declined one point on long liquidation. At this level there was some trade calling which improved prices 3 points with May 6.70. Later on the market was quiet with a small business and finally closed at a net rise of one to two points. The market fluctuated within a range of three points as there is considerable decrease in speculative activity. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 7.01d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of one to three points. At the close January was quoted 5-33, March 5.3? and May 5.35.

SAKELS QUIET

Sakels futures were steady and closed at a decline of one to four points. Uppers futures closed unchanged with Spot cotton one point up at 7.71d.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and Sakels futures declined to 5 to 4 points. Ashmouni contracts were also quiet and closed at a decline of one point.

POSITION OF EGYPTIAN

A Liverpool firm writes:—

A large business has been transacted in this market during the past week, and, in spite of heavy bouts of profit-taking, old crop values at the time of writing record an advance of approximately 9 to 15 points from the date of our last report. At one point yesterday values ran considerably higher than the present level only to meet extensive liquidation; this, in the absence of any support from the American market and a somewhat reactionary tendency since developing in Alexandria, has unsettled the undertone for the time being and we are quite prepared to witness a quietening down in the speculative demand for the immediate future. Whilst, fundamentally, we still consider that the contract is in a sound position, we must consider that values have now gained about a 1d. per lb. from the recent low point and at the same time have widened from about 110 points on American to about 210 points on. With this sharp switch round most operators are naturally disposed to take a more cautious view of the position and whilst so far, the fresh interests which have latterly absorbed contracts, appear what might be termed good buying they appear to be taking on a discounted position and as such are dependent on a new range of "bullish" factors to help them out.

With regard to the American/Sakel straddle position, the outlook can be briefly summed up as follows: If the Liverpool definition of length and character of previous seasons is adhered to strictly, our contract is definitely undervalued at the ruling differences. On the other hand, if this season's inferior quality is permitted to pass on tender, we hardly consider that we are worth 150 on. The above points will not be clarified until January; in the meantime, it would appear that those holding the operation, would, as a matter of policy, be working on safe lines if they took at least part of the profits that must now have accrued to them.

So far, we have only dealt with the outlook from the speculative side. From the spinning end there have been signs of an expanding offtake throughout the week, trade calling has been on a healthy side and yarn business is reported as showing an improving tendency.

In the further absence of support from the American markets it appears probable that prices in our contract may ease somewhat during the next week or two. Thus, whilst we still maintain the opinion that higher prices will be reached later in the season, we consider that would be buyers may get in at a cheaper basis by exercising patience for the time being.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 12.58 plus 04 (10-3 a.m.)

Lowest 12.51—03 (11-7 a.m.)

Liverpool May highest 6.70 plus 02 (3-15 p.m.

Lowest 6.67—01 (10-1 a.m.)

Messrs Patel Brothers have received the following cable from New York Cotton Exchange Service:—

America: Cloths further improved. Sales aggregate yardage approximate output; position of stocks and orders materially improved past month; less curtailment talk; Mill activity maintained slightly above 80 per cent; steady operations expected until March. England: Cloth yarn business moderate; must offers unworkable. Continent unchanged. Japan: Yarn cloth sales exceed output; very high production maintained.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Quiet featureless market. Good sale on bulges.

New York: Rather better feeling is caused by dry goods trade improving. Selling attributed to farmers realising pool certificates well absorbed.

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

Quiet and colourless markets continue though the undertone is steady following more encouraging reports of general business conditions in America.

The European political situation has had a somewhat unsettling effect but the latest news states that an agreement has been reached between Hungary and Jugo-slavia.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 10.

January 1935	12.48
March 1935	12.55
May 1935	12.54
July 1935	12.52
October 1935	12.25
Middling Spot	12.75

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec 10

December 1934	12.49
January 1935	12.52
March 1935	12.57
Middling Spot	12.77

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 10.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
January 1935	12.47
March 1935	12.54
May 1935	12.53
New York Noon Call—	
January 1935	12.46
March 1935	12.53
May 1935	12.52

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec 10.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool. Dec. 10. 10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price
December 1934 ..		6.73
January 1935 ..	6.73	6.73
February 1935 ..		6.72
March 1935	6.71	6.71
April 1935		6.70
May 1935	6.68	6.69
June 1935		6.67
July 1935		6.66
August 1935 ..		6.61
September 1935 ..		6.56
October 1935 ..		6.51
November 1935 ..		6.50
December 1935		6.49
Middling Spot ..		7.01

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec 10

F,G,F. SAKELLARIDIS:—	
December 1934	8.64
January 1935	8.67
March 1935	8.66
May 1935	8.6-
July 1935	8.63
October 1935..	8.51
F.G.F. Spot	9.09

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

BROACH .—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.58
Fine (Good Staple)	5.73
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.88
C. P. OOMRA —	
Good (No 1 Staple)	5.27
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.42
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.5-
BENGAL —	
Good	3.50
Fine	3.60
Superfine	3.70
SCINDE .—	
Good	3.60
Fine	3.70
Superfine	3.80

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Dec 10

Messrs. Batliwala and Karani have issued the following report of closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	4
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	14
Electric Bond Common	8 3/4
Consolidated Gas	23 1/2
Western Union Telg	35 3/4
Radio Corporation	6 3
New York Central	22
Great North Pfd	17
National Distillers	27
Distillers Seagram	14
Bethelehem Steel	31
United States Steel	37 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	23 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	11 1/2
Kennecott Copper	
International Harvestor	39
Ford Motors of Canada A'	25 1/2
General Motors	32 1/2
Socony	14 3/4
Chase Bank	24 1/4
National City Bank	21 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	340
Celanese Corp of Amr	30
Radio B Pfd	44 3/8

Market mixed on profit taking.

LONDON COPPER & T[illegible] REPORT

Bombay, Dec 10

The following is copy of the Copper and Tin report, dated November 30, received by Messrs. M and B Stern from their London Office:—

COPPER

Early in the week the standard market was strong and active and £26-2-6 was paid for three months. This proved to be the highest point and selling has brought about a reaction to £27/10. In Electro, there is little to comment upon and although the market looks as if it will eventually go higher the failure of the definite negotiations is to reach any result is causing a tendency on all sides to "wait and see."

The official prices to-day are £27-2-6 to 27-3-9 cash £27-5-9 to 27.10 three months. Best selected at £29/19 to £30/15. Electrolytic at £30/5 to £30/15. Wire bars at £30/15. Strong sheets at £58.

The turnover for the week is about 6,550 tons.

TIN

During the first half of the current week prices in this market showed some improvement but subsequently eased off. At one time the price of forward touched £230, and at this level, there were a considerable number of sellers.

Statistics for November are considered to be favourable.

American buying shows some improvement but Continental enquiry is small.

Official prices to-day are £228/10 to £228/15 cash £228/17/6 to £229 three months.

The turnover for the week is about 1560 tons.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

December	58 3/8—5/8d
March	62 5/8—7/8d.
May	64 3/4—7/8d.
July	66 1/4—3/4d.

SEEDS.

London, Dec. 10.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton Dec. sellers £9/15/0

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton Dec./Jan. sellers £11/16/3.

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton Dec./Jan sellers £12/1/3.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cong't) C.I.F ton, Dec./Jan sellers £11/12/6.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton ec./Jan sellers £10/10/0

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton No offers.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Dec 10

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Dec. sellers 18/9.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt May/Aug. sellers 19/9

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec 10.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per b sellers 6-3/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 10.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels Jan./Feb sellers 22/6.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Dec./Jan sellers 22/9

Wheat, South Australian, parce Dec./Jan sellers 24/3

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Dec 10

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No 25 C & F

Calcutta per cwt. Unchanged

Bombay per cwt. ,,

Karachi per cwt. ,,

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Dec 10

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 10-1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec 10

T. T. London on :—

Berlin	12.33
Amsterdam	7.32 1/4
Brussels	21.23
Madrid	36.26
Milan	58.09
Berne	15.30 3/4
Paris	75.21
Prague	118.50

T. T. London on New York

Closing rate .. 4.95-3/4

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 11.

B C RATE—

T T D D 1/6

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Dec-March.

Banks selling T T 1/6 April-Oct

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/16 Dec-March.

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32 Dec-March

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Dec-May.

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/32 June-December 35

NEW YORK B C RATE—

T T 271

Banks selling T T 269

Banks buying T T 267

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 562

Banks buying D D 572

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 54 3/4

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 77 5/8

HONGKONG—

Banks buying T T 77 3/8

Banks selling D D 115 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 94 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 157

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATE

New York/London 4.95 3/4 10th instant

Shanghai/London 1/4 3/4 11th instant

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 11th instant

Java/London 7.29 3/4 10th instant

London/Paris 75.21 10th instant

London/Belgium 21.23 10th instant

London/Switzerland 15.30 3/4 10th instant

London/Italy 58.09 10th instant

London/Berlin 12.33 10th instant

London/Stockholm 19.39 10th instant

London/New York 4.95 3/4 10th instant

London/Amsterdam 7.32 3/4 10th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Firm.

Gold £7-0-8 8th instant £7-0-4 1/2 10th instant

Silver London Ready 24 5/8 8th instant 24 1/2 10th instant

Silver London Forward 24 3/4 8th instant 24 5/8 10th instant

Silver New York Ready 55 8th instant 54 7/8 10th instant

London discounts 3 mos 11/16 per cent 8th instant 5/8 per cent 10th instant

London discounts 6 mos 11/16 per cent 8th instant 11/16 per cent 10th instant

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent.

3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.

6 mos 2 per cent.

Tone: Steadier.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-7.

S. S. Arabia Rs. 3-8.

S. S. Hatimura Rs. 3-8.

Shipment Nov-Dec. Rs. 3-7.

Shipment Jan-March Rs. 3-5-6.

Shipment April-May Rs. 3-5-9.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 3-7-6.

Kesar Rs. 13-11.

Saraya Rs. 13-8.

Purtabpur Rs. 13-3.

African Rs. 13-7.

Java spot F. 3.10.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec 10

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	71-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	88-3/4
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	97
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	113
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. ..	89-1/
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	109
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	106-7/8
Fundin Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-7/8
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	117
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	137-1/2
National Bank of India ..	44
P & O. Banking Corporation	10-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec 10.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-5/8 per cent. to 0 5/8 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0 5/8 per cent. to 0 11/16 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent,

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/4 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 0-1/2 per cent to 0 1/2 per cent.

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec 10

	£
Copper Braziers	41-3/4
Yellow Metal	34-5/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	12-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F.O.B.	228-3/4

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 10

Spot, ...	24-1/2
Forward	24 5-8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec 10.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/0-4-1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec 11

Following unchanged New York cotton advices, the local cotton market opened at Rs 225/12 for Broach A/M delivery. There was scattered selling which depressed prices to Rs. 225/10 but at this level there was some buying by bazar operators which improved prices to Rs. 226/4. The market was quiet at this level with a limited business.

Liverpool market opened one point down. The local market was firm on active buying and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	227 8 0
Oomra D/J.	213 4 0
Oomra March	209 4 0
Bengal D/J.	145 12 0
Bengal March	149 12 0

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

45 Bombay and Co., Khamgaon New 6 on

100 Breul and Co. Karanja 7 on

100 Breul and Co., Debai 7 on

85 Langli and Co., Amraoti 215 1/2

100 Langli and Co., Shegaon New 225

50 Langli and Co., Telhara 218

100 Langli and Co., Nundura 217 1/2

19 Bussan and Co., Amraoti 262

54 Bussan and Co., Aurangabad 190

62 Bussan and Co., Nagpur 202.

200 Samji Karamshi Amreli 177

29 P. Crystal and Co., Malkapur 10 off

129 P. Crystal and Co., Chandur 209

51 Kanji Shivji Sailu 201 1/2

62 Kanji Shivji Nandurbar 178

90 Kanji Shivji Sindhurni 190

50 Kanji Shivji Pachora 190

32 Kanji Shivji Jalna 175 1/2

50 K. Devchand Raichur 187 3/4

52 K Devchand Nimbahera 65 off

101 Dawn Mill Wadhwan 232 3/4

160 Phinix Mill Bagalkot Kacho 201

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 11th day of December, 1934.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

Vaidas.

(B.T.) April-May 1934/35	
10-30	Rs. 225/8
12-30	226/8
2-30	Rs. 228
4-30	Rs 227/8
April-May	
Highest 228/8	
Lowest 225/8	

To-day our bazar was closed at 4-0 p.m (B.T.) on account of the death of our member Chimanlal Mahashuk Marfatia.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec 10

Broach A/M 1935 opening 226 1/4; highest 226 1/4; lowest 225; closing 225 3/4.

Oomra D/J opening 209 1/4; highest 209 1/2; lowest 209; closing 209 1/2

Oomra March opening 206; highest 206 1/2; lowest 206; closing 206 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 145 1/4; highest 145 1/4; lowest 144; closing 145

Bengal March opening 149 3/4; highest 149 3/4; lowest 148; closing 149

Tender:—	Oomra.	Bengal.
10-12-34	Nil	950
Total to date		6,350

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 16 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-34) Rs. 4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec 11

The local silver market ruled steady to-day under scattered short covering. There was a limited turnover. Shanghai T T on London opened to-day at 1-4 3/4 with a steady tone. The gold ring was easy on increased offerings while the offtake was poor following a decline of 3 1/2d. in London prices.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	66 9 0
January settlement	66 11 0
January tejimandi	0 15 0
February settlement	66 14 0
February tejimandi	1 13 0
Ready gold	34 13 6
January settlement	34 14 0
January tejimandi	0 3 0
February settlement	34 15 0
February tejimandi	0 7 0

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Dec. 10.

March	1.80
May	1.85
July	1.89
September	1.93+.01

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Dec. 10.

February	12.05—.11
March	12.14—.12

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

	Bales.
Khandesh	905
Central India	84
Barsi-Nugger	154
Berar	935
Central Provinces	335
Dhollera	230
Rajputana	56
Sind-Punjab	1,641
Compta-Dharwar	889
Westerns-Northerns	350
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	556
Egyptians	1,346
East Africans	539
Total Cotton	8,014
	Cwts
Wheat	4,314
Linseed	3,723
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	195
Gingellyseed	1,324
Poppyseed	4
Groundnuts	12,313
Castorseed	1,208
Rice	18,495
Myrabollams	760
Cottonseed	8,192
Gram	687
Joowar	4,441
Maize	459
Barley	76
Bajree	657
	Tons.
Coal	4,511

BULL OPERATORS REALISE PROFIT

Firm Opening With Short Covering

MODERATE TURNOVER AND HESITANT FEELING

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

The Local Share Bazar opened firm to-day with heavy short covering and during the early part of the day prices recorded good improvement, but a portion of the rise was lost during the latter part of the session on realising by Bull Operators. The Market was firm but displayed hesitant feeling with a moderate turnover.

Prices have reached substantially high levels and in these days of much-managed currencies the supply of money is abnormally too large and prices of Securities, Bonds and Dividend-paying Shares are in keen demand. This state of affairs has created a monopoly for Bulls to push up prices to any level.

In the Mill Section, Bombay Dyeing Shares recorded a rise of Rs. 16, but Nagpurs and other Shares closed unchanged today. Andhras and Power Shares were strong at the opening, but later on there was heavy profit-taking.

Tata Steel Deferred Shares opened at Rs. 470 and advanced to Rs. 480. At this level, there was some profit-taking, which brought down prices to the opening level. Tata Ordinaries opened at Rs. 109, and after advancing to Rs. 112, closed at Rs. 110.

In Cement Section Bundi and Punjab were firm. Belapur Sugar Shares were steady, but Burma Shares declined on heavy selling. Disappointed over the report influenced increasing selling in the Petrol Shares.

Trading for the next settlement is expected to commence on the 15th inst. and in view of the Christmas Holidays, Markets will remain closed from 21st Dec. to Jan. 2nd, 1935. On 28th Dec. the Market will remain open for one hour only.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

100	Ahm. Ad.	303 12
500	Bom. Cotton	55 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	950 0
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	320 0
100	Central India	340 0
100	Colaba	133 12
100	Coorla	113 12
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	395 0
	E D. Sassoon	0 4 0
100	Finlay	122 12
100	Gokak	195 0
1000	Hindustan	1330 0
100	Indore	113 12
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	36 4
100	Kohinoor	219 6
250	Laxmi	322 3
100	Madhavji	12 4
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	1510 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Dec. 11

Bombay Dyeing 940 938 945 936 940 935 945 950

Century 320 321 317 318 316 318 320

Central India 336 332 333 340

Colaba 132 133/12

Kohinoor 220 221 218 219

New Great 220 216 215 213

Simplex 106 104 103 104/6

Swadeshi 238 237 236 235 238

Bundi 32/14 33/4 33

Indian Cement 348 350 346 347 345 346

Tata Steel Defd 470 476 473 475 472 480 477 470 472 467 470 472

Tata Steel Ord 109 111/4 110/4 112 109/8 110 109 109/8 110/4

Bombay Steam 300 302 300/10

Bombay Burma 407 410 408 411 392 397 395 400 397

Tata Hydro 168/2

Andhra 1680 1671 1676 1672 1670 1672

Tram 161 163 161/14

Power 1441 1436 1438 1432 1437 1428 1431 1430 1432

250	Model	82 12
50	Mysore	95 0
200	New Great	213 2
100	Oosmanshahi	70 0
100	Phoenix	315 0
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2320 0
50	Simplex	104 6
100	Swadshi	238 2
100	Swan	65 4
25	Tata	12 8
500	Vishnu	1587 8
1000	Western	1000 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	104 0
25-50	Central	35 8
500	Imp.	1637 8
125-500	Imp. Contry.	417 8
50-100	India Union	120 0 6 2
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	33 0
70	Gwalior	122 8
250	Indian	346 4
40	Katni Def.	1150 0
100	Katni Ord	332 8
75	Okha	186 4
10	Punjab	23 14
100	Shahabad	341 4
70	United	67 0
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	13 10
15-75	New India	40 8
200	Oriental	4150 0
10-100	Vulcan	3 6
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Ord.	177 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1672 8
10	Ajmer	10 8
50	Bom. Tram	161 14
100	Bom Suburban	161 9
10	Broach	11 0
100	Karachi	213 12
100	Poona	195 0
100	Surat	173 12
100	Tata Hydro	168 2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Dec 11

3 1/2	per cent G P N Sett 97/10
3 1/2	per cent G P N Cash 97/10/6
4	per cent 1960/70 Sett 111/6
4	per cent 1960/70 Cash 111/7
5	per cent 1945/55 Sett 119/8
5	per cent 1945/55 Cash 119/9

(TAX FREES)

4	per cent 1933/63 Mysore 110/8
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 120
5 1/2	per cent 1938 Mysore 111/8
6 1/2	per cent 1935 B D L 103/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

(CASH.)

3	per cent 1941 101/2
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 102/15
4	per cent 1943 106/0
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 116/4
5	per cent 1939/44 108/6
5	per cent 1940/43 108/6
5	per cent 1935 101/9
5 1/2	per cent 1938/40 109/6
6 1/2	per cent 1935 T B 102/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4	per cent B P T 1974 105
4	per cent M Deb 1974 104/8
5	per cent M Deb 1959 115/8
6	per cent M Deb 1954 127
6	per cent K P T 1956 127
6 1 2	per cent B I T 1937 109/0

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at 97/12, improved to 98, to close as above.

THE BOMBAY GRAINS AND SEEDS ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Brown Bold Linseed May 1935 Vaida.

	Rs. a. p.
9 a.m.	6 10 3
12 noon	6 11 6
3 p.m.	6 11 9
5 p.m.	6 11 6

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 30/14; Highest Rs. 31/1/6; Lowest Rs 30/12/6; Closing Rs. 30/14/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 35/4/6; Highest Rs. 35/7; Lowest Rs. 35; Closing Rs. 35/0/6.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs 21/14; Closing Rs. 21/13.

1000	Tata Power	1432 8
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	353 12
100	Am. Patty	121 4
100	C. Province	89 8
100	Dhond Baramati	90 0
100	Gujrat	74 0
100	Mandra Bhon	91 4
100	Pachora Jamner	91 0
100	Sara Sirangunge	95 0
500	Tapty Valley	780 0
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	41 0
30	Tata Steel Def	472 8
75	Tata Steel Ord	110 4
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	203 12
50	Belapur Sugar	258 12
250	Bombay Steam	300 10
125	Bom. Burma	397 8
50	Bom. Burma County	133 12
88h.	Bri B Petrol	3 15
50	Bombay Telephone	118 8
100	Ind. Bleaching	155 0
100	Ind. Radio Df.	830 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	485 0
1000	Port Canning	587 8
15	Scindia	14 13
30	Tata Construction	82 12
25	Tata Oil	19 8
	PREFERENCE.	
7	p c Andhra Vly	1331 4
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	293 12
7	p c Bom Tram	81 0
5	p c Central India	511 4
7	p.c Katni 1st	132 8
7	p.c Katni 2nd	147 8
7½	p c Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	138 2
1000	Tata Power	1345 0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	163 8
7-1/2	p c Tata Steel 2nd	169 12
5½	p c Tata Mill	17 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	640 0

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co. can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance.
J3

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1934

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
J4

St. George's Hospital To Have Out-Patients' Dept.

Committee Of 8 Will Administer Affairs Of Hospital

The report of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in March last to make recommendations regarding the future of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, has been published.

The Committee were asked:—

(a) To make proposals in order to secure that the facilities afforded by St. George's Hospital on its present site are more generally availed of than at present without substantially increasing the net cost to Government.

(b) To examine and report on the whole administration of the hospital, including the Nursing Association, with a view to reducing the net cost per head to Government and in particular to consider the rates of fees at present charged, the method of assessing them, the use now made of the free wards, the strength of the staff and the distribution of work.

(c) To ascertain and report the cost, both recurring and non-recurring, of any proposals that they may put forward.

OUT-PATIENTS' DEPT.

As regards (a) above, the Committee were to consider whether the object in view could be secured by opening an out-patients' department or otherwise. They were to proceed on the assumption that the hospital will be open to persons of all nationalities and communities who follow European habits of diet and of life generally. Alternatively they were to consider whether the object could better be secured by reserving one wing for Indians following the Indian manner of life. The financial implications of this alternative as compared with the preceding alternative were to be fully worked out.

Discussing the cost of running the hospital the report points out that it was built in the spacious days of 45 years ago at a cost of Rs. 5.79 lakhs, when running costs, economical layout and modern requirements were not dreamt of. In all there are 46 separate buildings in the hospital compound and the expenditure on running the hospital is at least 25 per cent greater than that of a modern hospital. It amounts to Rs. 3,54,513 but deducting receipts of Rs. 1,86,001 from various sources such as patients' fees, contributions by the Nursing Association and the Port Trust, the net cost to Government in 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 168,512.

119,551 PATIENTS TREATED

The expenditure per bed a day is Rs. 8-8 including the cost of nursing, borne by the Nursing Association. The hospital which provides 100 beds in the male, 82 in the female wing and 22 beds in the Infectious and Mental Blocks had an average of 103 to 115 patients per month during 1933-34. But an examination of the figures for the period between 1909 and 1923 (excluding 1916, 1918 and 1919) revealed that 119,551 patients were treated in the hospital. From the only available figures before them the Committee concluded that between 1909 and 1923 only 40 per cent of the total number of European and Anglo-Indian patients who were treated in the hospitals and dispensaries in the City received treatment in St. George's Hospital. Of these St. George's treated only 64 per cent of the total number of indoor patients, and it seemed to them that it is very necessary that such steps as are practicable should be taken to ensure that St. George's Hospital should be used by as many as possible of the patients among the communities for the treatment of which the hospital is intended. This would not only greatly reduce the number of vacant beds but would relieve the pressure on other hospitals in the City.

BAD SYSTEM.

Reviewing the whole administration of the hospital the Committee point out that the present system whereby the Superintendent is alone responsible for the entire administration is definitely not the best possible and that it would be better if the control of the lay administration of the hospital could be vested in a Committee with clearly defined powers. Such a Committee would also be extremely useful as constituting a common authority for coordinating matters affecting both the medical and the nursing sides of the hospital the arrangements for which at present run on parallel lines which do not meet, the former of course under the control of the Superintendent and the latter of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association.

The Committee are unanimous in considering that a properly organised out-patients' department is a very desirable feature of any hospital and should be arranged for at St. George's as soon as possible. It is probable that the amount of direct revenue to be derived from such a department would not be large, as it would cater mainly for the poorer class of patients and would not be intended for the use of those who could afford to pay regular medical fees. The Committee also recommend that Government should appoint Honorary Surgeons and Physicians, particularly for the out-patients' department.

The regular Honoraries also should have the right of sending patients to the Nursing Home but it is not intended that these recommendations should take away the right, which already exists, for any doctor to apply to the Surgeon-General to be put on the panel of doctors who are allowed to send patients to the Nursing Home.

REVISION OF FEES.

The scale of fees at present charged should be revised, that is to say, the minimum should be Rs. 2-8-0, while the maximum is to be raised to Rs. 15 a day. In order to secure that patients pay fees in proportion to their means, and that the hospital facilities are not abused, an additional post of Assistant Lady Superintendent on the St. George's Hospital Nursing Staff should be sanctioned. The primary duty of the lady to be appointed should be that of Almoner.

Discussing the question of the Nursing Home, the Committee consider that its existence has been justified since its institution in 1913. But it should be removed from its present situation to the first floor southern wing where 10 rooms can be provided at an estimated non-recurring cost of Rs. 2,833 and it should be open to all nationalities and communities.

The Committee also suggest that it should be laid down that pulmonary Tuberculosis cases will not be admitted into the hospital; and that a separation Isolation Block of five or six rooms should be built adjacent to the present Infectious Block of the cheapest possible form of construction which Government are prepared to sanction at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,540.

WING FOR INDIANS.

The Committee have also carefully considered the alternative of reserving one wing for Indians following the Indian manner of life. The Surgeon-General has estimated that the adoption of this alternative will involve a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 52,000 plus an additional recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,18,741 so that if Government's desire not to increase the net cost substantially is to be observed, it will be necessary to cover the increased recurring cost by fees from patients.

The Committee cannot agree that it would be a sound proposition to spend Rs. 52,00 on structural alterations on an uneconomical and out of date building in order to make available a hundred more beds for Indians following the Indian manner of life, when many modern Wards of the G. T. and J. J. Hospitals are closed down. The Committee are unanimous in considering that the case against reserving half the hospital for Indians following the Indian manner of life is absolutely conclusive.

The Committee have made numerous detailed suggestions regarding economy in management staff supplies etc. Particularly they propose that the Resident Medical Officer should be an I M S surgeon and that certain alterations should be also made in other medical staff.

GOVT.'S DECISIONS ON RECOMMENDATIONS

Government have accepted a number of recommendations of the Committee while some are under further investigation. A few have, however, been rejected as impracticable.

Government once again emphasise that St. George's Hospital is and has been, open to persons of all nationalities and communities who follow European habits of diet and life generally. The Committee's view that both financial and administrative considerations render it undesirable to reserve one wing of the Hospital for Indian patients following the Indian manner of life is accepted.

COMMITTEE FOR ADMINISTRATION

Government accept the most important recommendation regarding the constitution of a committee to look after the lay administration of the hospital. The Committee should be called the Managing Committee of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, and should be constituted as follows:-

1. The Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, Ex-officio Chairman.

2. The Lay Secretary for Hospital Administration, Bombay; 3. The Executive Engineer; Presidency Division; 4. The Chairman St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, Ex-officio Members.

5. A representative appointed by the Committee of St. George's Hospital Nursing Association.

6. Three members, representing the communities using the hospital to be nominated by Government.

COMMITTEE'S POWERS

The non-official members will hold office for a period of three years and will be eligible for renomination. Subject to the guidance, direction and control of Government, the Committee will exercise certain powers regarding management and control.

If the administration of St. George's Hospital by the new Managing Committee prove successful after experience, the feasibility of extending the system to other hospitals in Bombay City will be considered.

NO UNDERTAKING

It is not possible for Government to give an undertaking that an Indian Medical Service officer will be permanently posted as Resident Medical Officer of St. George's Hospital. Exigencies of the public service may, as in the past at times make it impossible to spare an Indian Medical officer for this post, but Government will endeavour, whenever possible to post an Indian Medical Service officer as Resident Medical Officer and to retain any officer so posted for as long a period as may be feasible.

Government are unable to accept the recommendation that the existing nursing home should be converted into an Out-patients' Department and consider that the best site for the Out-patients' Department is a part of Ward V. The Surgeon General has reported that the work of converting a part of this ward into an out-patients' Department will cost about Rs. 500. He has been requested to take steps to get the work executed as quickly as possible.

OPEN TO ALL

Government agree to the suggestion that the Nursing Home should be open to all nationalities and communities who follow European habits of diet and life.

The question of appointing additional honorary physicians and surgeons will be further examined by Government who are at present inclined to think that the existing staff of the hospital (including the honorary medical officers) is sufficient for the number of beds now open in the hospital.

Dr. E. BENES, the Czecho-Slovakian Foreign Minister, a plot to murder whom, was discovered by the Nice Police.

Mr. ARTHUR HENDERSON, the President of the World Disarmament Conference, who has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1934.

ATTACKED HIS NEIGHBOUR

Accused Gets Three Months' Jail For Rioting And Causing Hurt

On charges of rioting, criminal trespass and causing grievous hurt, Aithappa Bajya and Thamiya Bajya, were sentenced on Tuesday by Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default to undergo one month's further rigorous imprisonment.

On September 4 last the first accused remonstrated with one Doomappa and his mistress Laxmi, who were neighbours of the accused on the Girgaum Back Road, for having complained to the landlord about the accused and taking out a chappal, threatened to beat them with it, and even to cut them to pieces.

All the six accused broke open the door of Doomappa and rushed in and the first accused stabbed Doomappa with a knife on the left arm and the second accused on his head. When Mathappa brother of the assaulted man, intervened two of the accused fell on him and stabbed him on the back.

Complaint With Police.

The mistress, Laxmi, attempted to run away, but she also had her due share, after which she went to the Lamington Road Police Station and lodged a complaint, and Sub-Inspector Hatim rushed to the scene and removed the injured to the K.E.M. Hospital, where both the assaulted men were detained for about a fortnight.

Three others are absconding in the case, while four of the accused, who were produced before the Magistrate, were acquitted for want of evidence.

DOCK STRIKE IN COUNCIL

Adjournment Motion Tabled To Discuss Question

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

Mr. P. Banerjee, M.L.C., has given notice to an adjournment motion to consider the matter of urgent public importance, namely, the situation created by the Dock Workers' Strike. It is understood that the motion will be taken up to-morrow.—United Press.

STRIKERS DEMONSTRATE IN STREETS

Leaders Exhort Them To Stand Firm

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

No fresh development is noticed in the Dock Workers' Strike today. Partial work is continuing under police guard in the affected areas.

A huge procession of strikers numbering about 6,000 paraded several main streets of the city and terminated at the Maidan where the strikers were addressed by labour leaders, who urged them to remain firm in their resolve.—United Press.

REMEMBER!

WHAT ARE THEY DOING Competition

(Page 10)

Closes To-morrow

13th DECEMBER 1934

SEND YOUR ENTRIES TO-DAY AND EARN

Rs. 1,000 In Prizes

Police Officer Gets 4 Months' Jail

Magistrate Rejects Defence Story And Takes Serious View Of Offence

Holding that the defence story was only an after-thought and that Miss Gilbert's statement that she paid Rs. 300 to Sub-Inspector Lawrence D. Costa as a bribe to weaken the prosecution case, was amply corroborated by the facts and circumstances deposed to by the prosecution witnesses, Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay sentenced Sub-Inspector Lawrence D'Costa of the Vigilance Branch of the Bombay City Police, to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The latter part of the sentence was added by the Magistrate on the application made by Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla that the sentence passed on the accused should be made an appealable sentence as his instructions were to go in appeal to the Bombay High Court.

Very Serious Offence.

Before sentence was passed counsel for the accused pleaded for a lenient sentence and asked the Court to impose only a fine in view of the 22 years service put in by the accused in the Police Force. The Magistrate rejected the plea as he held that it was a very serious offence.

Facts Of The Case.

The accused is a Sub-Inspector of Police and was charged under Section 161 I. P. C. for accepting a bribe of Rs. 300 from Miss Elizabeth Gilbert, owner of an Electro Therapeutic Institution to weaken the prosecution case against her.

The prosecution was a sequel to the raid carried out by the Vigilance Branch of the C.I.D. on May 28 when Miss Elizabeth Gilbert was arrested and taken into custody on a charge of keeping a brothel.

Miss Gilbert was subsequently discharged as the police had no evidence to proceed against her.

Magistrate's Remarks.

In the course of the judgment the Magistrate held that the statement of Miss Gilbert that she withdrew Rs. 300 from the Bank, put it in an envelope and handed it to the Havildar to be given to the accused was proved and characterised the evidence given by the Havildar as unreliable.

Commenting on the defence plea that there was no direct evidence that the accused was paid the money, the Magistrate observed, that in a vast majority of cases under this Section there can only be the word of the complainant against the word of the accused as to whether any amount was actually paid or not. "As both the given and the receiver of the bribe are guilty of an offence under the code, the evidence of the complainant must be regarded as that of an accomplice, and it would be unsafe to convict without sufficient and material corroboration. But I do not agree with the Advocate for the accused that unless there is independent testimony of an eye-witness as to the actual payment an accused person cannot be convicted. If that be a correct statement of the law I don't think there could be any chance of bringing the guilt home to an accused person in a vast majority of cases. It is a matter of common knowledge that a person who received a bribe will take care to see that there is no other eye-witness present or will receive it through one, who is his agent or an accomplice of his."

Alternative Conclusions.

In the present case, the Magistrate observed there were only two alternative conclusions, as it was not the prosecution case that the accused weakened the case against Miss Gilbert, that (1) the bribe was given or (2) that it was a false and framed up case against the accused.

The accused's statement was that the case had been concocted by the complainant (Miss Gilbert) and her brother-in-law.

The Magistrate held that the evidence of Miss Gilbert that she was asked to pay D'Costa Rs. 300 by him to weaken the case against her was true, and further that she had handed the money to the Havildar. "The Havildar would also be an accomplice of the accused. One cannot, therefore, regard him as an absolutely disinterested witness.

Answered Promptly.

Miss Gilbert, the Magistrate observed, impressed him favourably as she gave her answer naturally, promptly and without hesitation.

Havildar's Evidence.

Referring to the evidence of the Havildar, the Magistrate, observed that Sub-Inspector Chavan examined for the defence had stated that the Havildar told him that Miss Gilbert was to be taken out for inquiries. "This statement is a false statement and false to the knowledge of the Havildar." The Havildar's conduct after he brought her from the bank is also highly suspicious Sir Hormuzdiar said, as Mr. Chawan says that, when a prisoner is brought back he is asked if he has any objectionable articles on his person. In this case, when Miss Gilbert said that she had "nothing," the Havildar did not contradict her, on the contrary, he supported the statement of Miss Gilbert when questioned by Mr. Chawan. The Magistrate remarked that the Havildar had told Mr. Chawan a deliberate falsehood as at the moment he had in his possession the envelope containing the amount of Rs. 300, which was to be handed over to the accused.

After further discussing on the merits of the evidence of the Havildar, the Magistrate said: "I am, therefore, of opinion that for the reasons stated by me the amount of Rs. 300 withdrawn by Miss Gilbert from the bank was put by her in the cover and given to the Havildar to be handed over to Sub-Inspector D'Costa.

Defence Story.

Referring to the defence story that the accused was trying to find out who Mrs. "Giles" was, and Fernandes was scared when he came to know of it and, therefore, framed up this charge against D'Costa, the Magistrate said, "The statement made by the accused about his conversation with Fernandes is false; Fernandes has denied on oath that D'Costa asked him about Mrs. T. Giles or told him that she was the real culprit. Besides it is in evidence that Mrs. T. Giles was not living in Bombay at all, and so that she could not have been involved in any way and there would be no reason for Fernandes to be in this case.

The Magistrate also disbelieved the accused's statement that the envelope contained a slip on which was written a message to the effect that Mrs. Giles' address could not be found.

Defence Story Rejected.

The Magistrate held that there could not have been any conspiracy between Miss Gilbert and Fernandes, as contended by the defence, and rejected the defence story and convicted the accused.

After the Magistrate passed the sentence of 4 months' rigorous imprisonment, Mr. Jungalwala pleaded that the accused had put in 22 years service in the Police Force and he might be given the option of a fine.

The Magistrate observed that it was a very serious charge and he

(Continued in Col. 5.)

(Continued from Col. 7.)

could not treat it with leniency.

Appealable Sentence.

Mr. Jungalwala then prayed that an appealable sentence may be passed so that the accused may go in appeal. The Magistrate then added to the sentence the fine of Rs. 300 in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. W. K. Manker prosecuted—Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, Mr. P. N. Godinho, Mr. Franklin D'Souza and Mr. B. A. Dalal defended the accused.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.